

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.

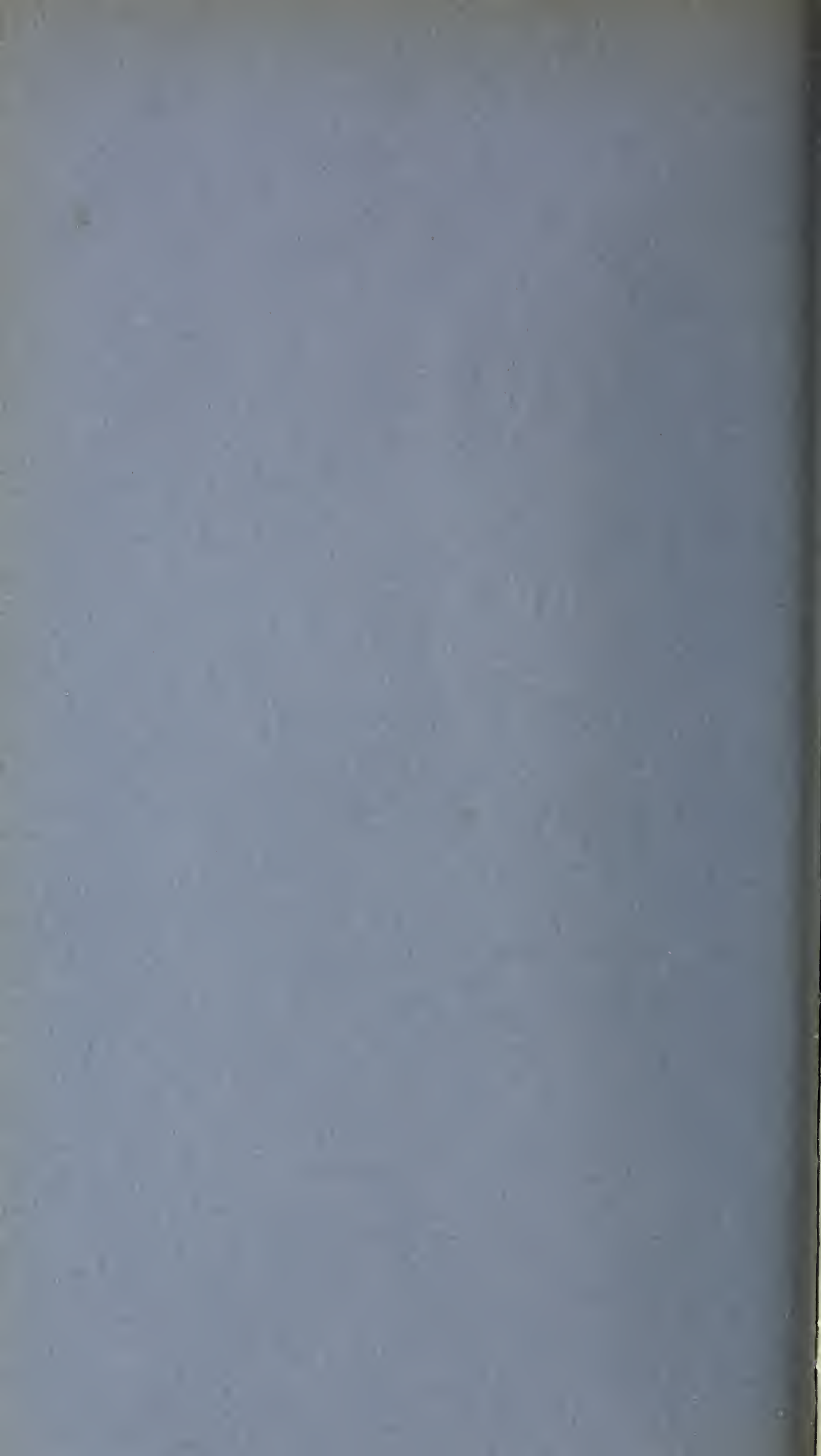


Annual Report
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1936.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

BRIGHTON :
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1937.



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BRIGHTON:

The Southern Publishing Co., Ltd., 130, North Street—A3239



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
ROYAL YORK BUILDINGS,
BRIGHTON.
May, 1937.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1936.

Each year the work of the department increases and greater numbers take advantage of the health services. In this connection, I would especially mention the increase of work at our Ante-natal Clinic and at the Municipal Hospital. The new Chest Clinic has provided convenient quarters for tuberculosis work and on account of the adoption of modern methods of treatment, the outlook of the tuberculosis patient is much more hopeful than it was a few years ago.

As stated in previous years, the report is largely occupied by records of work done and statistics required by the Ministry of Health. Those interested in particular subjects, should consult the index on page 7.

HOUSING.

As substantially built houses kept in good repair should last indefinitely, the programme of house building should be regarded as a long term programme providing for the future as well as the present needs of the people. As shewn in the following table, house building in Brighton reached a peak level in 1901-1905 followed by a slump from 1911-1920.

Structurally separate dwellings census 1931—31,769.

	<i>New Dwellings.</i>		<i>New Dwellings</i>
1896-1900	1873	1916-20	43
1901- 5	2573	1921- 5	1207
1906-10	807	1926-30	2498
1911-15	178	1931-35	4275
	1936—905		

At the end of the War there was a house famine. This was not surprising as for 10 years the building of houses had been at a standstill, the standard of living was higher, demobilised men in great numbers wanted houses, fewer families were prepared to share houses with each other, and young women instead of entering domestic service and living in, preferred to live at home and go out to daily work. In working class streets in the first ten years of this century there were two families or a family with lodgers in every third house, whilst now the proportion is much reduced. For these various reasons and the demolition of 1,000 unfit houses, although since the War some 9,000 houses have been built, houses for the working classes still command high rents. If the problem were considered only from the point of view of the prevention of a slump later on in the building trade, it would be prudent to consider if the number of houses built each year should not now be reduced, particularly in view of the likelihood of the country's population reaching its maximum about 1940 and thereafter steadily declining. From the point of view of the Council, however, a reduction in building cannot lightly be considered so long as unhealthy houses call for demolition and, even on a low standard, over 2 per cent. of families live in overcrowded conditions. On the other hand slum clearance on a big scale is unlikely in the near future and overcrowding is largely a question of maldistribution. With regard to the latter, full use should be made of the subsidised houses already built, for instance, when these are grossly under occupied, the tenants should be moved to smaller houses and families in comfortable circumstances should be asked to find their own accommodation and not continue to live in subsidised houses. The Government

might also help in this matter by the partial decontrol of under occupied houses on condition that these are let to overcrowded families at a reasonable rent.

Another point to be kept in mind is the accommodation required in houses to be erected ; the population is now made up of smaller families and the number of smaller families will continue to increase. The early post-war houses built by the Council were practically all three-bedroomed houses and for a time the advice of the Health staff that a large percentage of one and two bedroomed houses were required went unheeded. Larger numbers of one and two-bedroomed houses are now provided, but even so there is a scarcity of these.

Bedrooms	...	...	...	1	2	3	4-4 +
Council Estate houses			...	88	1144	2479	135
Percentages	...	...	...	2	30	64.5	3.5
Working-class families			...	8569	8854	7031	1183
Percentages required			...	33.5	34.5	27.5	4.5

Not only are the proportions of houses wrong on the total built, but we have great aggregations of one type of house, for instance at North Moulsecoomb 390, 3-bedroomed only ; Queen's Park 432, 3, and only 74 2-bedroomed ; South Moulsecoomb 459, 3, and only 68 2-bedroomed, and 47 4-bedroomed.

In future it would be well to build equal numbers of 1, 2 and 3-bedroomed houses and one with 4 or more bedrooms for every 22 of the total.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

Since the War and up to the end of 1936, 967 houses have been included as unfit for human habitation in Clearance Areas and 113 have been demolished as individual houses, a total of 1,080 or 1 in 26 houses in Brighton before the extension of 1928. The Health Committee have always arranged when clearing large areas, to provide new accommodation both in the centre and in the suburbs. To the latter they transferred all the families they could, as obviously healthier conditions prevail on the outskirts, but they have always found a residue who would suffer hardship if moved far from the centre and these have been centrally housed. Thus, houses were built at Hereford Street and Whitehawk, at Tarners Land and Whitehawk, Milner Flats and Manor Farm. Again, the Health Committee planned to build simultaneously houses centrally, including one more row of flats, and over 100 houses at East Moulsecoomb, but opposition to further flats has so delayed central housing that for the first time we are having large numbers of houses nearing completion far from the centre before the building of any houses in the centre has even been begun ; one foresees that the orderly transfer of tenants, never an easy matter, will be even more difficult. Fortunately, Section 85 of the Housing Act, 1936, requires local authorities in the selection of their tenants to give a reasonable preference to persons occupying insanitary or overcrowded houses, who have large families, or are living under unsatisfactory housing conditions. The strict observance of these legal provisions will facilitate the work of transference.

When the five-year Slum Clearance Programmes were first proposed, the impression was given in Parliament that when these programmes were completed there would be a final end of unhealthy areas.

Whilst it is true that there was a great accumulation of work to be overtaken, and so, much more work had to be planned to be done in a short space of time, the work will continue, although on a reduced scale, long after 1938. What has to be remembered is that with the lapse of time and a higher average standard of working class accommodation, border line pro-

perty is gradually qualifying for inclusion in later programmes. For this reason, however tempting the return on the money invested, persons of small means should be careful not to invest their savings in small properties which in the course of the next 10 or 15 years, may no longer remain fit for human habitation, either by their becoming more worn out and dilapidated or by the erection of high buildings in their immediate vicinity rendering the general conditions still worse. On the other hand no one need fear to invest in good working-class properties. In doing so, they should avoid properties resembling those already condemned. Many of those were old worn out and dilapidated properties ; they were congested, with small and confined yards or facing narrow streets ; many had damp walls, low pitched rooms, dark sculleries, unhealthy sliprooms or basements.

THE USE OF SLUM CLEARANCE IN TOWN PLANNING.

It is the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to include only those properties in clearance areas which are unfit for human habitation. The result is that he may include only a few houses in a street or all but a few houses in a street, in short the Medical Officer of Health does not concern himself in the slightest with re-development when considering condemnation. Fortunately the law provides that if the Council propose to purchase the site compulsorily they can acquire adjacent or included premises which are necessary for the proper development of the site. It was by the judicious exercise of these powers that the Council was fortunate enough to acquire central sites for the new Fruit and Vegetable Market, the Milner Flats, the Municipal Chest Clinic, and the combined Child Welfare Centre and School Clinic for the most part at the cost of the cleared land. But even when the Council does not compulsorily acquire the site, but leaves it in possession of the owners, no such land can be re-developed "except subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Local Authority may think fit to impose." There, therefore, appears to be no good reason why advantage of these ample powers should not be taken to widen narrow streets in the centre of the town, although the vacant sites remain in possession, and are re-developed, by private owners.

OVERCROWDING.

During the year 26,033 houses and flats were measured up and the permitted number of residents calculated for each of these. The permitted number has to be entered in the rent book so that both the landlord and the tenant have no excuse for knowingly permitting overcrowding on re-letting. Our chief difficulty will be with large families requiring four or five bedroomed houses. For these as many as 28 houses with five bedrooms and 28 with four bedrooms are being built at East Moulsecomb, but it may be difficult to have these occupied as many large families will object to going so far afield. At first it was proposed to build about twice the number at East Moulsecomb, but on my advice the number there was reduced, and the remainder are to be scattered so that there may be no concentration of houses of large families at any one point.

FOOD.

Although our Health Visitors find it difficult to persuade mothers of the working classes to give their children a sufficiency of green vegetables, I have not found that mothers are so ignorant as to the proper dieting of their children as many food reformers would lead us to believe. No doubt if mothers had the money to expend their children would get more milk, more eggs, more butter, all first class but expensive foods. The milk clubs in the schools, thanks to the enthusiasm of the Head Teachers who have

gone to great trouble in the matter, have provided cheap, safe, in other words pasteurised, milk for many children. One-third of a pint is supplied for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. but that is only one-fourth or one-fifth of what a child should be having each day. No similar provision for cheap milk has been made for children under school age or pregnant and nursing mothers.

In connection with the provision of first class protective and body-building food at low cost, few recognise the excellence of *separated milk*, and its sale is discouraged, indeed it cannot now be had in Brighton.

Many a mother, if she could purchase it, could with great advantage use it for puddings, soups, for drinking raw or in tea or coffee. It is a mistake to think that the sale of cheap separated milk, some of which at present finds its way down the drains, would reduce materially the sale of whole milk. In any case the Milk Marketing Board should see to it that a good supply of this by-product is made available at low prices and take steps to penalise its wastage.

Butter is regarded as a better food than margarine and is so when the latter contains little or no vitamin. Such was the case in bygone days, but now the better margarines are vitaminised and are equal to the best butters in vitamin content and provide equally nourishing food at less cost. *Eggs* provide an excellent food but are too expensive for many working class families. It is to be hoped that their price will not be raised as this would lessen consumption by those who would benefit most.

The health service wants the first class protein and protective foods, such as those mentioned above, to be sold at *relatively* low prices. Their reason is that consumption of a sufficiency of food of the right kind is the most important factor in promoting growth in the young and maintenance of health in the adult. If the country can afford to continue subsidising the quite uneconomic production of sugar from beet in this country, they should afford to cheapen the retail price of the growth-promoting and vitamin-containing foods. A low price for these foods would do more to insure their consumption in sufficient amounts than publicity campaigns urging mothers to buy what they cannot easily afford.

VACCINATION.

Some years ago the Brighton Council called attention to the futility of the present pseudo-compulsory system of vaccination. Although there was general agreement that no good purpose was served by the present system, nothing has been done to abolish it, and it is still carried on at great expense to the State and worry to parents and magistrates. I commented on this matter in the "Lancet," 16th January, 1937, and the Council recently passed the following resolution :—

"That the Association of Municipal Corporations be informed that in the opinion of this Council immediate steps should be taken to amend the legislation requiring compulsory vaccination, and that they be urged to make representations to the Minister of Health, with a view to the present system of compulsory vaccination being superseded by a voluntary system of free vaccination."

I am,

Yours obediently,

DUNCAN FORBES,
Medical Officer of Health.

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MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES ON 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Health Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR HONE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR ROUTLEY).

ALDERMAN BLACK.

„ BURBERRY.

„ MISS HARDY.

„ MAJOR.

COUNCILLOR BRIGGS.

„ DENNE.

COUNCILLOR DUDENEY.

„ SIR CHARLES
GREY, BART.

„ ILLMAN.

„ LARKIN.

„ W. MARSH.

„ TALBOT NANSON.

„ MISS STRINGER.

Children's Care Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR COOKE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR ROUTLEY).

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
(COUNCILLOR MISS STRINGER).

ALDERMAN B. N. SOUTHALL.

COUNCILLOR HONE.

„ HUGGETT.

COUNCILLOR HUSSEY.

„ INGHAM.

„ ROBBINS.

„ SHERROTT.

MRS. A. G. BECKETT.

MR. G. BOSSON.

MR. A. W. FEREDAY.

MISS R. E. HASTINGS.

Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR W. MARSH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR ROUTLEY).

ALDERMAN BLACK.

„ MISS HARDY.

COUNCILLOR BRIGGS.

„ DENNE.

„ SIR CHARLES
GREY, BART.

COUNCILLOR HONE.

„ LARKIN.

MR. C. CASHMAN.

MR. S. HUGHES.

MISS J. MANNALL.

MISS E. MUNRO RITCHIE.

Municipal Hospital Sub-Committee :

Chairman : COUNCILLOR HONE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(COUNCILLOR ROUTLEY).

ALDERMAN MISS HARDY.

COUNCILLOR BRIGGS.

„ DENNE.

COUNCILLOR SIR CHARLES
GREY, BART.

„ ILLMAN.

„ LARKIN.

„ MISS STRINGER.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

on 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

1.—MEDICAL.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy.
 A. NEVILLE COX, M.D., M.R.C.P., Tuberculosis Officer.
 Miss M. F. BIGNOLD, M.B., Ch.B., Maternity and Child Welfare.
 F. H. LAWSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Venereal Disease Clinic (part-time).
 D. J. N. McNAB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Senior Resident, Borough Sanatorium.
 D. F. IRVINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Junior Resident, Borough Sanatorium.

Municipal Hospital.

S. J. FIRTH, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.
 L. M. PARK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., Senior Resident Assistant Medical Officer.
 A. G. B. FENWICK, L.M.S.S.A., Second Resident Assistant.
 A. L. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., Third Resident Assistant.
 H. J. McCURRICH, M.S., F.R.C.S., Visiting Surgeon Specialist.
 J. R. GRIFFITH, F.R.C.S., Deputy Visiting Surgeon Specialist.
 C. GUY WHORLOW, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.M.R. and E., Radiologist (part-time).
 E. V. OULTON, M.B., M.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon (part-time).
 Miss D. CAREW HUNT, M.D., B.S., Anaesthetist (part-time).
 R. WHITTINGTON, M.D., M.R.C.S., Physician.
 D. A. CROW, M.B., Ch.B., Aural Surgeon.
 J. H. TWISTON DAVIES, M.B., B.Ch., Dermatologist.
 Mrs. LILIAS M. JEFFRIES, M.D., B.S., Gynaecologist.

} Consultants.

Public Vaccinators.

J. H. VANCE, M.B., B.Ch. G. GARLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

District Poor Law Medical Officers.

C. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. T. A. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B.
 D. L. BROWN, M.B., Ch.B. G. GARLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

2.—OTHERS.

B. A. HOLMES-SIEDLE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Dental Surgeon at Municipal Hospital (part-time).
 S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD, F.I.C., D.S.C., Public Analyst (part-time).
 S. GOURLEY, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Officer (part-time).
 A. H. HOLT, Chief Sanitary Inspector.
 R. W. GRUTCHFIELD, Chief Clerk, Public Health Department.
 C. E. GREENFIELD, Superintendent of Public Abattoir and Food Inspector.
 R. S. CROSS, Inspector under Factory and Workshops Acts and Shops Acts.
 J. BAKER, Infectious Disease Visitor.
 A. J. FRANKS, A. J. TAYLOR, A. J. MORTIMER, J. ASHMORE, J. C. FEARON, G. V. MARTIN, A. C. R. NEALE, J. H. TAYLOR, District Sanitary Inspectors.
 Miss M. M. SPENCER, Matron, Borough Sanatorium.
 Mrs. M. E. RYLANCE, Matron, Municipal Hospital.
 F. G. S. BRAMWELL, Vaccination Officer (part-time).
 Misses A. E. WHYTE, F. M. LOGIE, F. E. HAYES, A. CORRELL, W. L. ANDERSON, H. M. NIXON, Health Visitors and Infant Life Protection Officers.
 Miss A. EDDY, Health Visitor, Infant Life Protection Officer and part-time Tuberculosis Visitor.
 Miss F. L. GRAY, Tuberculosis Visitor.

*Registrar General's estimated figure.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1936.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Notification per 1000.		Age Incidence.										No. Removed to Isolation Hospital.	No. of Deaths during the Year.	
		Brighton.	England and Wales.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.			65 and upwards.
Small Pox	2	0.01	0.00	—	14	34	17	19	9	9	3	1	—	2	1	—
Diphtheria	106	0.72	1.39	—	43	118	24	6	4	8	3	—	—	1	105	4
Scarlet Fever	207	1.41	2.53	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	94	2
Enteric Fever	8	0.05	0.06	—	2	1	2	—	2	7	9	13	12	5	—	1
Erysipelas	55	0.31	0.40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	16	8	—	—	—	6	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Encephalitis Lethargia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	80	—	—	—	16	10	6	5	4	7	8	6	6	12	—	—
Tuberculosis	See	page	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Variola Major.—A lady, X, returned to Brighton after a visit to India. She is thought to have been infected in Cairo. After arrival home she had what she thought was a malarial attack, which was followed by an eruption of spots. Her medical attendant had not previously seen smallpox, but being suspicious called in a consultant, who diagnosed a quinine rash. My attention was called to the matter by Dr. Chadwick, the Medical Officer of Health for Hove, who found that a Hove resident, Y, who had acted as nurse to X whilst she was acutely ill, had developed smallpox. Fortunately X still had marked signs, particularly on the soles of the feet, and there was no difficulty in diagnosis. The maid of X, who had by this time developed the disease, was removed to the Smallpox Hospital. The husband of Y contracted the disease from Y but there was no further spread.

Vaccination.

Vaccination of children whose births were registered during year ended 31st December, 1935 :—

Number of births registered	...	...	...	...	...	2280
Successfully vaccinated (25 per cent.)	...	...	...	...	...	564
Insusceptible of vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection were received	...	...	...	...	...	1408
Died unvaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	91
Postponement by medical certificate	...	...	...	...	...	16
Removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised	...	...	...	...	...	103
Removed to places unknown	...	...	...	...	...	78
Not accounted for	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received during year ended 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	728
Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received during year ended 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	...	...	1421
Number of persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates during year ended 30th September, 1936 :—						

Primary vaccinations of persons—

Under 1 year of age	...	328	} 413
1 year and upwards	...	85	
Re-vaccinations	...	...	7

Vaccinations by Medical Officer of Health under P.H. (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917—2 persons vaccinated, 5 re-vaccinated.

During the year, proceedings were taken under Section 31 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, in two cases. Orders were made for the children to be vaccinated within fourteen days ; the Orders were obeyed.

Diphtheria.—Extent of immunizations against diphtheria.

At Sanatorium :—Children inpatients	...	...	...	9
Nursing staff	...	...	...	22

In connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme :—

School children (84) and under school age (77)	161
At Residential Schools	121

Four deaths occurred from diphtheria in Brighton, giving a percentage mortality of 3·8.

68,000 units of antitoxin were given by the Health Department to five doctors for administration to nine necessitous patients.

Scarlet Fever Return Cases.—After the return home from the Fever Hospital of two patients, further members of their families were infected ; as 94 patients were admitted, the percentage giving rise to return cases is 5·3. Following the medical certification of freedom from infection of the 113 cases nursed at home there was one home return case (percentage 0·9).

Measles.—During the 1935-36 epidemic, which lasted from November, 1935, to April, 1936, there were 3,448 known cases, among whom there were 8 deaths. (For further particulars see Appendix IV. of Annual Report for 1935). Most of the families affected were reported from the elementary schools. The age distribution was as follows :—

0 mos.	4 years	10 years	
| ... 12	| ... 405	| ... 40	
6 " ... 25	5 " ... 800	11 " ... 32	
9 " ... 59	6 " ... 631	12 " ... 16	
12 " ... 216	7 " ... 378	13 " ... 15	
2 years ... 263	8 " ... 124	14 " ... 20	
3 " ... 345	9 " ... 67	+	
		Total	3448

For School closure see School Report page 20.

Whooping Cough.

489 cases were visited in 325 houses ; 3 deaths occurred.

Home Nursing.

2447 visits were made by the Queen's Nurses to 169 cases of measles and 73 visits to 5 cases of whooping cough.

Scabies and Verminous Cases.

The following were treated at the Elm Grove Home :—67 cases of scabies and 29 verminous cases, of whom 3 were cleansed under the P.H. Act, 1925.

THE SANATORIUM.

Number of Patients	Number of Patients suffering from the following Diseases:—															Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria. (including carriers)	Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia.	Acute Anterior-poliomyelitis.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Measles and German Measles.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Chicken Pox	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Orthopaedic (Not T.B. or A.A.P.)	Kept in after operations for Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Diseases.	
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1935	17	—	42	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	28	10	1	—	—	104
Admitted in 1936	127	3	172	10	6	6	—	18	—	2	96	17	9	206	8	680
Total number treated 1936	144	3	214	10	9	6	—	21	—	2	124	27	10	206	8	784
Discharged in 1936	137	2	193	8	8	—	—	21	—	2	70	19	7	206	7	680
Died in 1936	2	—	*5	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	13	†1	—	—	‡1	30
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1936	5	1	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	41	7	3	—	—	74
Total Weeks	733	16	1160	42	122	11	—	77	—	4	2365	502	158	30	25	5245
Average stay in weeks ...	5·5	5·3	6·3	4·2	17	1·8	—	4·1	—	2·0	26	26	20	1 day	3·1	7·5

*One death due to congenital valvular disease of the heart.

†Died from myocarditis.

‡Died from meningitis.

Of the admissions, 5 cases of diphtheria and 3 of other diseases belonged to the Sanatorium Staff; there was one soldier admitted suffering from diphtheria.

Twenty-two patients suffering from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 2 from cerebro-spinal fever, 2 from acute anterior-poliomyelitis, 4 from puerperal fever or pyrexia, 1 from enteric fever, 1 from measles, and 1 from another disease, were admitted from districts outside Brighton.

CANCER.

Diagnosis.

Many cases are referred for diagnosis by general practitioners to the Royal Sussex County Hospital. Both this and the Municipal Hospital are well equipped in so far as they have up-to-date diagnostic X-ray departments. At the Ralli Memorial Pathological Laboratory in the grounds of the Royal Sussex County Hospital, where three whole-time pathologists are employed, adequate investigation of cases is carried out for the Hospital, and also of specimens submitted for examination from the Municipal and other voluntary hospitals. At the New Sussex Hospital for Women there is also an up-to-date X-ray apparatus and a pathological laboratory, where a whole-time pathologist works each morning.

No *special* clinics have been established for the *clinical* examination of growths at any Brighton hospital.

Treatment.

At the Royal Sussex County Hospital and the New Sussex Hospital for Women there is treatment by deep X-ray therapy; in the former described as medium and deep X-ray treatment, in the latter as intermediate. The Municipal Hospital arranges with the Royal Sussex County Hospital for deep X-ray therapy.

Stock of Radium kept at the Royal Sussex County Hospital is as follows :—

2 x 25 mgrms.	Tubes.
2 x 10 ,,	Needles.
1 x 5 ,,	Plaque for superficial treatment.
14 x 5 ,,	Needles.
20 x 2 ,,	,,
60 x 1·33 ,,	,,
50 x ·60 ,,	,,

The Municipal Hospital hires radium for treatment from Hove General Hospital and from the Royal Sussex County Hospital, at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mgm. hour. The New Sussex Hospital for Women obtains radium as required from the Marie Curie Hospital.

Publicity.

Although a pamphlet has been prepared on the signs of early cancer and the danger of delay, very few of these are distributed. No general publicity campaign has been instituted by the local authority.

LABORATORY REPORT.

Swabs sent by :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	No Growth.	Total.
General Practitioners ...	114	617	6	1	738
Hospitals	30	274	—	1	305
Medical Officer of Health...	132	443	—	—	575
School Medical Officer ...	5	28	—	—	33

Sanatorium Swabs :—

Admission Diphtheria ...	113	155	—	—	268
Convalescent Diphtheria ...	297	854	—	—	1151
Admission Scarlet Fever ...	21	188	—	—	209
Convalescent Scarlet Fever	73	223	—	—	296

Sputa sent by :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
General Practitioners	37	218	255
Hospitals	58	114	172
Tuberculosis Dispensary ...	59	130	189
Sanatorium	182	156	338

Examination of spinal fluid :—

	Tubercle.	Meningococci.	Negative.	Total.
Sanatorium In-patients ...	—	6	1	7

Blood Specimens, *Widal's* Reaction :—*

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
From Borough	2	3	5
From Sanatorium	1	4	5

Puerperal Fever :—

	Contaminations.	Positive.†	Negative.	Total.
Blood cultures	—	1	1	2
Cervical swabs	—	2	4	6

Hairs examined for *Tinea* :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
From School Clinic	3	4	7
From Infant Welfare Department	1	1	2

Bacteriological Examinations of Sources of Water Supply :—

Falmer, 12 ; Goldstone, 22 ; Mile Oak, 12 ; Patcham, 12 ; Shoreham, 25 ;
Balsdean, 12.

Other Bacteriological Examinations of Waters :—5.

Total number of examinations for year :—4,663.

*Includes bacillus typhosus, Para A, B, and the bacillus abortus ; all of the 10 specimens tested for bacillus abortus proved negative.

†Refers to Streptococcus Haemolyticus.

POOR LAW OUT-RELIEF.

The amount of out-relief administered for the year in the County Borough was £43,300.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Name of Hospital.	NUMBER OF BEDS.				No. of In-patients treated in 1936.	OUT-PATIENTS, 1936.	
	Surgical	Medical	Gynaecological.	Total		No. of patients (excluding V.D. patients, see p. 27)	No. of Attendances
(a) Voluntary	M. F.	M. F.					
Royal Sussex County Hospital ...	94 69 Children 17	35 34 Children 9	14	272	3903	19330§	130691§
Royal Alexandra Hospital (for children)	15 17 Infants either	15 18 sex 26	— 10 Isolation	101	1256	2598	17797
New Sussex Hospital for Women ...	25 PrivateWards (S.&M.)	15 Convalescent (S.&M.)	— 13 7	60	915	4674	23847
Sussex Eye Hospital	8 8 Children	8 8 (S. & M.)	— 6	48	599	4195	20290
Throat and Ear Hospital ...	32	—	—	32	1085	1611	4628
*Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital (excluding Hove Branch) ...	20 Maternity 6 Isolation		11	37	Maternity 510 Gynaecological 242	1480	5270
(b) Municipal							
The Municipal Hospital ...	Men 154	Women 258	Children 40	452	3873 admissions.	447††	2645††
The Fever Hospital ...		169		169	578‡	—	—
The Smallpox Hospital ...		14		14	3	—	—

* Beds reserved for Brighton midwifery patients.

† Sanatorium included in Fever Hospital, 81 beds being reserved for tuberculosis of all forms.

‡ Excluding patients kept in after operations for tonsils and adenoids.

§ In accordance with instructions contained in the new Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts and Statistics issued by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, these figures include casualties and other cases seen in the casualty and Special Departments.

†† No officially recognised out-patient department—patients continue to attend the Hospital subsequent to discharge principally for massage and electrical treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The table below gives statistics of Tuberculosis for 1936.

	Number of deaths.	Rate per 100,000	Number of new cases.	New cases per 100,000 of population.	Number of re-notifi- cations.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	102	69.43	186	126.62	44
Other forms Tuberculosis	12	8.17	35	23.82	6
All forms Tuberculosis ...	114	77.60	221	150.44	50

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Other.		Pulmonary		Other.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1-4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
5-9	5	1	6	3	—	—	1	—
10-14	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	—
15-19	1	6	—	4	—	5	—	—
20-24	7	20	2	1	5	6	1	—
25-34	13	25	1	3	4	12	—	—
35-44	18	16	2	1	13	8	1	—
45-54	26	15	—	—	14	5	4	1
55-64	14	5	2	—	15	4	1	—
65 and upwards	4	7	—	2	5	6	—	1
Totals	90	96	18	17	56	46	10	2

Seventy-six of the total of 114 deaths occurred in hospitals, of which 53 were in the Municipal Hospital and 13 in the Sanatorium.

No action has been found to be necessary under either Sec. 62 of the P.H. Act, 1925, or the T.B. Regulations, 1925.

MUNICIPAL CHEST CLINIC.

The work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary was transferred in June from temporary quarters at the Royal York Buildings to the new building in Sussex Street, and it was decided to alter the misleading name of Tuberculosis Dispensary to Municipal Chest Clinic.

The new clinic was officially opened on May 8th by the Minister of Health (the Right Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P.).

Some particulars of the work carried out at the Clinic :—

Examinations by the Tuberculosis Officer :—

New cases examined	...	..	...	...	388
Old cases re-examined	...	...	...	...	1299
X-ray examinations (includes 44 screenings)	...			...	159
Larynx examinations	...	...	...	...	88

Results of Clinical Examinations :—

DIAGNOSIS AS TO TUBERCLE.	Men.		Women.		Children.		Total.	
	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.	New cases.	Old cases.
Pulmonary	53	525	54	663	5	48	112	1236
Non-pulmonary	1	7	7	14	6	18	14	39
Not tuberculous	42	29	56	44	57	38	155	111
Doubtful, for further observation	33	26	42	64	32	70	107	160
Total Examinations ...	129	587	159	785	100	174	388	1546

Of the above, there were examined at the Sanatorium (out-patients) 90 ; in their homes, 114 ; elsewhere, 32. The remainder were examined at the Clinie.

The Origin of *new* cases examined was as follows :—

Sent by Doctors	269
Seen in consultation with Doctors	25
Contacts and others arranged by Visitor	52
Examined at request of patient or relatives	8
Referred from School Clinic	17
Referred from Infant Welfare Centres	7
Other sources	10

OTHER EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENTS.

	TREATMENT AT CLINIC.		
	Total Patients.	New Patients.	Number of injections.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	16	5	412
Other forms Tuberculosis	10	2	124
All forms Tuberculosis ...	26	7	536*

*This figure includes 414 subcutaneous injections of tuberculin, 6 of vaccine, and 116 intravenous injections (calcium and gold salts).

Blood Sedimentation Rate.

For several years the estimation of the blood sedimentation rate by the method of Westergren has been used at the Tuberculosis Clinic to an increasing extent. Some of the more elaborate blood tests are unsuitable for clinic work owing to the time and labour involved, and the blood sedimentation tests alone when done in some hundreds of cases add appreciably to the work. The test is, however, a useful objective guide to the progress of a case when carried out with a uniform technique, as it is expressed in figures which can be compared at successive visits. At the same time, serial X-ray films show the extent and progress of the structural changes in the lungs.

X-Ray Examinations at Sanatorium.

Radiograms taken :—In-patients 189 ; Out-patients 290 ; Staff 23.
Total X-ray examinations, 517 (includes 15 screenings).

Treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax.

The aim of this treatment is to rest the affected part of the lung and in suitable cases it has proved to be of real and lasting benefit. Unfortunately it involves repeated refills over a prolonged period. 347 refills were given at the Clinic and 53 at the Sanatorium. (These figures refer only to out-patients).

Chest Surgery.

The late Mr. H. P. Nelson made two visits to the Sanatorium in the earlier part of the year. His lamented death in June, at the early age of 34, was deeply felt by the staff and by many of our patients who had benefited from his advice in consultation and his operative skill.

Mr. R. C. Brock, F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon to Guy's and the Brompton Hospitals, is now acting as Visiting Thoracic Surgeon, and made three visits in the latter part of the year.

Operations performed :—

Phrenic evulsion	...	...	...	...	...	2
Thoracoscopy and division of adhesions	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other thoracic operations	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition, 2 patients were transferred to hospitals in London for thoracoplasty.

Artificial Light Treatment.

Artificial light treatment for out-patients was, as in former years, carried out by Miss Palmer, at 52, Old Steine.

Six women and four children received treatment during the year ; the women made 545 and the children 220 attendances.

Dental Treatment.

One of the School Dentists visits the Sanatorium each week, and attends to the patients' teeth.

Voluntary Assistance.

We have continued to receive most valuable help at the Clinic from Miss Bayliss, of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and also from the Queen's Nurses.

AFTER CARE.

Home Nursing by Queen's Nurses :—

4600 visits were made to 45 Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients.

2196 „ „ „ to 18 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis patients.

Total ... 6,796 visits to 63 patients.

Two bedsteads with bedding were lent to enable patients to sleep alone.

During the year four open-air shelters were provided and three are still in use.

The following number of patients have been re-housed :—

12 in Manor Farm ; 1 in Nesbitt Road ; 1 in Whitehawk.

Lectures.

Dr. Neville Cox has given two series of lectures on Tuberculosis to the Queen's Nurses, and a talk on the subject to the Brighton Rotary Club.

Assistance from the Hedgcock Bequest.

	£	s.	d.
Milk	311	9	11
Assistance towards cost of living	92	16	10
Help whilst head of family in Sanatorium... ..	11	8	0
Nursing and care	38	4	3
Better housing by assistance with rent	84	11	5
Removal expenses	11	1	5
Provision of boots and/or clothing, furniture, etc.	9	8	4
Boarding-out of children	26	16	9
Maintenance in Hospitals and Homes	54	6	7
Provision of surgical appliances and dentures	31	9	9
Sanatorium Workshop (materials only)	46	7	8
	<hr/>		
	718	0	11
<i>Less</i> contributions recovered from patients towards cost of artificial limb and maintenance, etc., in Hospital	7	7	6
	<hr/>		
	£710	13	5
	<hr/>		

ORTHOPAEDIC SCHEME.

			Attendances at Clinic.		Patients treated	
			For Treatment.	To see Surgeon.	in Hospital.	
Tuberculosis cases	...	...	148	97	...	11*
Infant Welfare cases	...	...	606	113	...	7
Education Committee cases	...	...	2616	308	...	14
Total	...	...	3370	518	...	32

*Children suffering from surgical tuberculosis are for the most part treated at the Borough Sanatorium.

(also see pages 10 to 12 of School Report).

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The total net live births registered numbered 2,002, of which 1,020 were males and 982 females. Included in the total are 149 illegitimate births. The infant mortality was 58 per thousand: (for notifications of births see page 48).

MIDWIVES.

During 1936, 59 midwives notified their intention to practise in the area; of the 24 in private practice 4 did not practise at all, and 4 were in practice for a short time only. Of the total, 58 had passed a qualifying examination and 1 was in practice prior to the passing of the Act in 1901.

The number of visits paid to midwives was 71; to all private midwives while living and practising in Brighton at least one visit was paid quarterly.

MEDICAL HELP CALLED IN.

	TOTAL	Private Cases.	Hospital District Cases.		TOTAL	Private Cases.	Hospital District Cases.
<i>Pregnancy—</i>				<i>Lying-in Period (mother)—</i>	195	100	95
Miscarriage ...	9	4	5	Rise of temperature ...	28	—	28
Haemorrhage (A.P.)	4	2	2	Other reasons ...	20	7	13
Albuminuria ...	10	9	1	<i>Condition of Infant—</i>			
Threatened miscarriage	3	1	2	Premature birth ...	9	2	7
Other reasons ...	16	10	6	Condition of baby ...	16	7	9
<i>Labour—</i>				Discharge from eyes ...	50	3	47
Breech cases ...	10	5	5	<i>Other notifications (Rule 22)—</i>			
Transverse presentation	4	1	3	Substitution artificial for			
Abnormal presentation	1	1	—	breast feeding ...	28	5	23
Prolapse of cord ...	2	—	2	Stillbirth ...	19	4	15
Delay in labour ...	49	25	24	Possible source of infection	8	6	2
Retention of placenta ...	4	2	2	Laid out dead body ...	5	3	2
Rupture of perineum ...	74	38	36	Death of child ...	2	—	2
Other reasons (mother)	9	2	7	Death of mother ...	1	1	—
	195	100	95		381	138	243

During the year £100 14s.6d. was paid by the Council to doctors called in by midwives on 79 occasions, and during the same period £73 was recovered from patients.

SUSSEX MATERNITY AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The staff of certified midwives at this Hospital and its three branches numbers 20. The total number of confinements attended was 755; of this total 601 belonged to Brighton, 209 being primiparae and 392 being multiparae. Forty-two pupils were trained during 1936, of whom 40 obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board. Wards containing 26 beds are set aside for maternity cases.

At the antenatal clinic 4,046 examinations were made (Brighton cases).

Under agreement, 70 Brighton patients were admitted during the year; the number of in-patients days was 1,101. The Council pays the Hospital 9/- a day for each of these patients. The total cost was £500, of which £246 was paid by the patients and the Sussex Provident Scheme.

The assigned reasons for the admission of the patients were as follows :—

Albuminuria	...	...	...	8	Miscarriage	...	...	...	1
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1	Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Induction	...	...	...	21	Hyperemesis	...	...	...	4
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	5	Illnesses	...	...	...	3
Breech cases	...	...	...	3	Other reasons	...	...	...	6
Obstructed labour	...	...	...	2					—
Instruments required	...	...	...	1	Total	...	...	...	70
Caesarean section	...	...	...	14					—

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

The number of Homes on the Register on 31st December, 1936, was as follows :—Maternity Homes 7, other Nursing Homes 14, combined Maternity and other Nursing Homes 5. All the Homes are visited twice in the year at least.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There are three Clinics :—

(1) At the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital (see above).

(2) At the Brighton Municipal Hospital; 174 cases attended, who made 790 attendances. Twenty-eight of these cases had already been seen at the Municipal Clinic.

(3) The Municipal Clinic, held on Monday and Tuesday mornings at 9.30 a.m. Private midwives send their patients to this Clinic, where they are seen by the Maternity and Child Welfare doctor, who is also Inspector of Midwives. In addition, many of the patients who arrange to go into the Maternity Ward at the Municipal Hospital attend at this Clinic for their Ante-natal care.

Reports are sent to the midwife or to the Municipal Hospital each time a patient visits the Clinic.

During the year 609 patients were seen, who made 2,469 attendances. Twenty-five of these patients were not pregnant. Of the 584 others (319 multiparae and 265 primiparae) 397 were normal. The others suffered from :—

Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	2	Albuminuria	...	...	...	37
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	2	Excessive vomiting	...	...	...	5
Mitral disease	...	...	...	...	11	Pyelitis	...	...	...	10
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	17
Haemorrhage during pregnancy	...	...	...	...	3	Prolapse	...	...	...	8
Haemorrhoids	...	...	...	...	1	Twin pregnancy	...	...	...	2
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	10	Breech presentation	...	...	...	23
Hydramnios	...	...	...	...	2	Occipito-posterior presentation	...	...	...	15
General malaise	...	...	...	...	5	Transverse presentation	...	...	...	5
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	23	Others	...	...	...	5

Ninety-seven of the above cases were told that medical treatment was necessary.

137 cases otherwise normal were suffering from pyorrhoea and dental caries.

HOME VISITS.

Of 2,002 infants born during 1936 there were visited	...	...	1425
Average number of visits paid to each infant	...	...	5.1
No. of children of ages 1—5 visited	...	...	4442
Total inquiries <i>re</i> children 1—5	...	...	10480
Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	736
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> cause of stillbirths	...	...	50
Visits for investigation <i>re</i> premature deaths	...	...	32
Visits in connection with Vaccination	...	...	419
Other visits	...	...	2646
Total visits paid by Health Visitors during 1936	...	...	21659
(Excluding visits under Children and Young Persons Acts).			

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Attendance Table for the Six Centres (each opens once weekly).

	Number.	Attend- ances.	Average attendance	
			per person	per session
Mothers ...	1938	14177	7	45
0—12 months...	1515	12665	8	} 59
1—5 years ...	957	5337	6	

DENTAL CLINIC.

Nursing and expectant mothers and children under five years are referred to this Clinic from the Antenatal Clinic and Infant Welfare Centres.

77.0 per cent. of the patients sent for kept their appointments.

During the year, 1044 attendances were made by 122 mothers and 212 children under five years of age, on 140 afternoon sessions.

Summary of the work done :—

	Fillings.	EXTRACTIONS.		Scaling.	Other oper- ations.	DENTURES.		Repairs and ad- ditions.
		Nitrous oxide.	Local Anaes- thetic.			Partial.	Com- plete.	
Mothers	32	8	1119	182	465	8	78	10
Children under 5	26	—	112	—	114	—	—	—
Totals	58	8	1231	182	579	8	78	10

EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.

During the year each of the 60 senior students training at the Municipal Training College for the profession of teaching attended one of the Infant Welfare Centres on two occasions, and so had an opportunity of becoming familiar with the actual work done.

Lecture demonstrations on the feeding and care of babies were given by the Health Visitors to girls who were about to leave school.

	Demonstrations.	No. of girls.
Elementary schools	32	696
Intermediate school	2	88
Secondary school	1	7
Technical College	1	16

Crèches.—The two crèches are situated in Wellington Road and Bristol Road. At Wellington Road the average number of children in daily attendance was 27 ; at Bristol Road the corresponding number was 17.

Church Army Maternity Home.—Into this Home 26 expectant and nursing mothers were admitted during the 12 months ended 31st December, 1936. The number of confinements was 28 ; the average stay prior to confinement was 12 weeks ; after confinement, 15 weeks. The cases are usually of persons who do not belong to Brighton.

ASSISTANCE.

Milk for expectant and nursing mothers and delicate children	£501 15 8
Dried Milk	31 18 4
Home Helps	57 12 6
Dentures	18 10 6
	<hr/>
	£609 17 0
	<hr/>

Cartons of Malt and Cod Liver Oil, costing £84, were given out at the Health Office ; £38 7s. 6d. was recovered as follows :—

	Paid.	Cartons distributed.
	£ s. d.	
School clinic patients	8 2 0	559
Tuberculosis patients	3 4 6	396
Infant Welfare cases	27 1 0	2325

The cartons, 1lb. size, are sold at 6d. each, the cost being 5 11-12ths. d. They contain a 25 per cent. emulsion of cod liver oil in malt.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Notified.	TREATMENT.		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired.	Gonococci found in Swab.
	At home.	In hospital			
11	6	5	10	1	1

Eleven cases were notified, of which nine were mild. Three were nursed at home by the Queen's Nurses. One case of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia was discharged from hospital with superficial ulceration of the cornea, arrangements being made for the Queen's Nurses to continue treatment at home. Unfortunately the patient did not go home to the address given and could not be traced.

The practice of the routine instillation of drops of Argyrol (ten per cent. strength) into the eyes of infants at birth has been continued.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACTS, 1908 AND 1932.

The visiting of boarded-out children under nine years of age is done by the Health Visitors.

Number of fostermothers on December 31st, 1936	...	...	110
„ fosterchildren	„	„	137
Total visits paid during 1936	...	...	1095

There were no prosecutions.

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC.

As can be gathered from the statement below, a large number of the cases are recommended by general medical practitioners.

New cases treated during 1936 belonging to Brighton :—

Sent by Tuberculosis Clinic	...	...	...	5
„ „ Maternity and Child Welfare Department	...	...	...	5
„ „ General Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	32

Total number of attendances of all Brighton cases during year... 81

Classification of new cases :—

Tuberculosis (husband or wife)	...	...	...	...	7
Cardiac	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis and asthma	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal pyrexia and white leg	...	...	...	...	1
Breast abscess	...	...	...	...	2
Pelvic disease or deformity	...	...	...	...	3
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	2
Anaemia and debility	...	...	...	...	8
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	1
					32

In addition 37 attendances were made by 22 new cases belonging to districts outside Brighton. Total number of attendances of all cases belonging to districts outside Brighton was 47

VENEREAL DISEASE.

STILL BIRTHS.

Up to the end of 1936, sections of the livers have been examined in 412 cases, of which 13 or 3·2 per cent. showed spirochetes.

THE BRIGHTON V.D. TREATMENT CENTRE.

New Brighton Cases treated during 1936.

Syphilis	Gon.	Soft Sore.	Sy. and S.S.	Sy. and Gon.	Gon. and S.S.	Sy., G., S.S.	Conditions other than V.D.	Total of V.D. Cases.
M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
22 15	9220	— —	— —	5 5	— —	— —	117 42	119 40

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre.

	Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Condi- tions other than Venereal
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	192 166	1 —	96 43	36 12
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ...	6 5	— —	5 1	— —
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from :				
Syphilis, primary... ..	11 3	— —	— —	— —
,, secondary	11 9	— —	— —	— —
,, latent in 1st year of infection...	2 7	— —	— —	— —
,, all later stages	24 11	— —	— —	— —
,, congenital	8 3	— —	— —	— —
Soft Chancre	— —	5 —	— —	— —
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ...	— —	— —	146 39	— —
,, later... ..	— —	— —	3 9	— —
Conditions other than venereal	— —	— —	— —	192 102
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	26 15	— —	36 14	— —
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 ...	280 219	6 —	286 106	228 114

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough.	Brighton.	East Sussex.	West Sussex.	Other Districts.	Total.
Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—					
Syphilis	47	31	10	1	89
Soft Chancre	—	3	2	—	5
Gonorrhoea	122	53	20	2	197
Conditions other than venereal	159	91	39	5	294
TOTAL	328	178	71	8	585

Attendances were made at the female sessions of the Clinic during the year by 44 pupils from the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, Buckingham Road.

ANNUAL RETURN FROM PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Pathological examinations made in the Stephen Ralli Memorial Laboratory by Dr. Janes, during the year ending on the 31st December, 1936, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Brighton.

NATURE OF TEST	TREATMENT CENTRE.		PRACTITIONERS.	
	Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.
For Spirochetes	4	2	—	30
For Gonococci	187	1079	21	143
For Wasserman Reaction...	292	686	29	273
Other examinations	73		15	
Total	2834			

Dr. Lawson, the Medical Officer to the V.D. Clinic, made 30 dark ground examinations, of which 16 gave positive results.

I set out below a return from which a better judgment can be made as to the source of the specimens than from the official form of the Ministry.

SOURCE OF V.D. SPECIMENS EXAMINED AT THE LABORATORY.

From the V.D. Centre	...	...	...	...	...	2322
From Consultants and Specialists in V.D. work from patients seen and treated privately	...	...	...	...	...	131
From Medical Officers in health services	...	...	...	...	...	98
From Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	251
From sixteen General Practitioners, one of whom is on Hospital staff	...	...	...	...	...	32

The above figures shew that whilst over 200 specimens are examined each month, only 1.1 per cent. of the whole are taken by the general practitioner.

That the general practitioner does not see or does not treat syphilis to any extent is strongly evidenced by the fact that no dose of Salvarsan substitute for administration in private practice was applied for.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

In the following tables the work of the Sanitary Inspector's Section is stated, so far as possible in tabular form :—

Inspections during 1936.

Inspections under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 :—							
Number of Streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
„ „ Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2702
Other Inspections of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2990
Visits to Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
„ Caravans, Tents, Vans, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
„ Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
„ Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
„ Dairies and Milksellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	697
„ Premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Drains Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Visits re Overcrowding Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	929
Visits for Sundry Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	5020
„ to look up Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	4069
Attendances at Police Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspections of Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
Letters sent to Schools and Public Library	...	...	...	...	...	...	1546
Inspections of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visits to Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
„ to Markets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535
„ to Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
*Number of observations for black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
„ of complaints of rat infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
„ of rat baits laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	3248
Visits in respect of Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	...	5175
„ to Disinfect Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
„ for Removal of Bedding (including 142 vermin infested)	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
<i>Rent Restriction Acts—</i>							
Inspections by Chief Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Certificates Issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

*As the result of action by the department, new boiler plant was installed at one of the large laundries and smoke nuisance abated.

The sanitary inspections enumerated in the preceding table have been followed by the serving of the notices given in the next table. A large proportion of the work is done as a result of verbal recommendations or preliminary notices :—

	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.				Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.	Total.
	Warning and Verbal Notices Complied with.		Statutory Notices Served.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.		
To drain the premises into the common sewer	19	—	7	—	—	26
To re-lay the drain	7	—	—	—	—	7
To repair the drain	26	—	9	—	—	35
To clear the drain	110	—	7	—	—	117
To repair soil-pipes	5	—	2	—	—	7
To empty or cover cesspools, etc. ...	31	—	—	—	—	31
To provide new pans to closets ...	31	—	14	—	—	45
To provide the closet with a water supply	6	—	—	—	—	6
To repair flushing apparatus	49	—	31	—	1	81
To repair roofs, walls, seats or doors of W.C.'s	50	—	40	—	11	101
To cleanse closets or urinals	—	12	—	—	—	12
To pave or repave yards, sculleries or forecourts	89	—	104	—	7	200
To remove accumulations	—	59	—	14	—	73
To discontinue keeping animals so as to be a nuisance	—	9	—	2	—	11
To provide new galvanized dustbins ...	270	—	95	—	—	365
To discontinue using ashpits and provide galvanized dustbins	19	—	3	—	—	22
To provide a sufficient number of dustbins	31	—	18	—	—	49
To repair roofs	167	—	166	—	7	340
To hack off defective external plastering of walls and to re-render	71	—	88	—	9	168
To render walls	6	—	5	—	1	12
To repair walls	8	—	8	—	3	19
To repair or provide rain water guttering and piping	81	—	76	—	5	162
To repair defective chimney	13	—	13	—	5	31
To renew or repair and paint window frames and sashes	56	—	65	—	7	128
To make windows open for ventilation ...	8	—	6	—	4	18
To ventilate rooms	—	—	2	—	—	2
To fix air bricks in front and back walls...	2	—	6	—	—	8

	PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.				Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930.	Total
	Warning and Verbal Notices Complied with.		Statutory Notices Served.			
	Owners.	Occupiers.	Owners.	Occupiers.		
To provide sashlines	36	—	48	—	7	91
To lay new board floors and provide ventilation under same	9	—	4	—	—	13
To repair flooring of rooms and staircases, baluster rails, etc.	70	—	69	—	8	147
To renew or repair and paint doors, door frames, door sills, etc.	34	—	31	—	8	73
To repair internal plastering of walls or ceilings	133	—	40	—	12	185
To cleanse & redecorate interior of house	113	—	83	—	2	198
To cleanse rooms, bedding, etc.	—	31	—	22	—	53
To repair washing coppers	28	—	34	—	7	69
To repair firegrates	43	—	66	—	12	121
To provide new scullery sink with lead waste pipe	19	—	20	—	1	40
To renew, repair or lengthen waste pipes of sinks	25	—	13	—	3	41
To trap the sink waste pipes	3	—	—	—	—	3
To abate overcrowding	—	8	—	—	—	8
To discontinue using rooms in basement as bedrooms	—	1	—	5	—	6
To improve manure pits	1	—	—	—	—	1
To provide a window to staircase	1	—	3	—	—	4
To insert damp proof courses in walls	1	—	1	—	—	2
To remedy other defects	85	—	39	—	6	130
No. of sewer defects found and made good	—	—	—	—	—	39

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE

(see Annual Reports for 1934 and previous years).

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The Council are not carrying out disinfection of houses and effects by hydrocyanic acid gas, owing to its dangerous properties. During the year 332 families were removed from Clearance Areas to Council houses. On the day of removal the bedding of these families was removed to the Sanatorium and subjected to steam disinfection and then delivered to the new home. Other effects were sprayed with Insecticide, and in cases of severe infestation the old house was fumigated by the "Cescone" process (Sulphur Gas). The tenants have assisted in this work by allowing old mattresses, pictures and articles of furniture to be destroyed, and many have carried out disinfection themselves.

286 Council houses (732 rooms) have been sprayed with Insecticide during the year as a preventive measure, although only about 5 per cent. were found to be infested.

In addition, the Department fumigated 318 rooms in 66 private houses, receiving £130 17s. 6d. in fees from the owners.

HOUSING.**NUMBER OF SEPARATE DWELLINGS COMPLETED BY THE CORPORATION DURING 1936 :—**

Manor Farm Estate (including 4 shops)	420
Crescent Cottages (flats)	8
	<u>428</u>

The following statement shews the number of houses which the Corporation have built since the war :—

	Number completed at end of 1936.
May Road (14); Elm Grove (14)	28
Natal Road (flats)	20
Moulsecoomb (including flats and shops)	530
Queen's Park	450
Loder Road and Balfour Road (flats)	56
Nesbitt Road	28
Hereford Street	40
North Moulsecoomb (including shops)	394
Freshfield Road	28
Whitehawk Valley (including shops)	1175
Crescent Cottages (flats)	20
Bevendean Estate	72
Rottingdean	32
Tarner's Land	110
Lavender Street (3); Essex Street and Montague Street flats (6)	9
Milner flats	48
Manor Farm Estate (including shops)	420
Patcham, built by Steyning East R.D.C. (acquired by Brighton)	40
	<u>3500</u>

The work planned but not completed included 332 houses and 12 flats on the East Moulsecoomb Estate and 18 houses in Carden Avenue.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED BY PRIVATE BUILDERS :—

	Separate dwellings	Houses converted into Flats.	FLATS.	GAIN.
1918-23	99	42 =	136	94
1924	126	13 =	33	20
1925	156	12 =	24	12
1926	257 (a)	3 =	9	6
1927	331	15 =	36	21
1928	225	9 =	23	14
1929	284	7 =	18	11
1930	290	8 =	29	21
1931	318	15 =	42	27
1932	630 (b)	18 =	52	34
1933	777 (c)	21 =	57	36
1934	794 (d)	20 =	68	48
1935	678 (e)	18 =	69	51
1936	477 (f)	15 =	46	31
	<u>5442*</u>			<u>426</u>

Total dwellings — 5868

GRAND TOTAL ... 9368

(a) 14 of these were one-roomed flats.

(b) 24 of these were flats contained in 7 buildings.

(c) 67 of these were flats contained in 9 buildings.

(d) 24 of these were flats contained in 2 buildings.

(e) 90 of these were flats contained in 4 buildings and 13 were flats over 9 new shops.

(f) 52 of these were flats contained in 8 buildings and 10 were flats over 6 shops.

*Total new houses 5,148.

HOUSING TABLES REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5692
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	2702
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	960

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	544
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A.—*Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) by owners	8
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1

B.—*Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	331
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	229
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—*Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	9

D.—*Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

4. HOUSING ACT, 1935.—OVERCROWDING.

A.—(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	681
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	1243
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein... ..	4408
B.—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
C.—(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	58
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	348

During the year the overcrowding survey was completed. Commenced on November 25th, 1935, preliminary inquiries were made at 24,485 houses and flats housing 32,188 families, by a temporary staff of enumerators. After the submission of the Survey Report to the Minister of Health, the measurement of the habitable rooms in working class dwelling-houses was commenced on the 20th April and completed on the 22nd December, 1936, in the course of which 26,033 houses and flats were visited and inspected.

The cost of the survey was £1,402 ls. 1d., being approximately 6½d. for each visit.

CLEARANCE OF UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

WELLINGTON PLACE, BLUCHER
PLACE AREA.

NELSON STREET, ETC., AREA.
HIGH STREET—CAVENDISH STREET

UPPER RUSSELL STREET,
NO. 1 AREA.

AREA.
CAVENDISH STREET AREA.

UPPER RUSSELL STREET,
NO. 2 AREA.

TELEGRAPH STREET AREA.

Inquiry by Inspector from Ministry of Health was held on the 6th October, 1936. The seven areas contained 142 dwellings, and 663 persons will be displaced. All the Orders for the above Areas have been confirmed by the Minister.

During the year 332 families were re-housed at the Manor Farm Estate, Crescent Cottages flats, and in other Council property. 121 unfit houses were demolished.

THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS RELATING TO SHOPS, FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, BAKEHOUSES, AND OUTWORKERS.

NUMBER AND CLASS OF PREMISES ON THE REGISTERS, DEC. 31st, 1936.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

						Factories.	Work-shops.	Out-workers.
Railway Locomotive and Carriage Works	...					1	—	—
Motors, Cycles, and Coach Works	...	...				69	120	—
Smiths, Electrical and Metal Workers	...					50	86	—
Laundries, Dyers and Cleaners	...	...	...			33	38	—
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	2	71	140
Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel	...					8	206	62
Boots, Leather Goods and Boot Repairs	...					74	106	15
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	63	35	—
Preparation of Food and Drink	...	...	...			132	31	—
Building Trades	...	...	...	...	...	31	197	—
Furnishing Trades	...	...	...	...	...	28	146	15
Firewood and Saw Mills	...	...	...			21	3	—
Printers, Bookbinders and Bagmakers	...	...				51	6	—
Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	2	37	—
Jewellers, Watchmakers, Opticians and Electro Platers	...	...	...	...	...	12	58	—
Florists, Natural and Artificial	...	...	...			—	18	—
Hairworkers and Wigmaking	...	...	...			—	9	—
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	35	82	2
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	612	1249	234

WORKPLACES.

Public Garages	...	...	...	...	146
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	175
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	21
Total	...	...	...	...	371

OCCUPIED SHOPS.

Sale of :— .

WEARING APPAREL, including Drapers, Milliners, Furriers, Costumiers, Tailors, Hosiers, Boots and Second-hand Clothes Dealers ...	952
PROVISIONS Grocers, Bakers, Butchers, Green-grocers, Fishmongers, Poulterers, Dairies, etc.	1401
REFRESHMENTS Restaurants, Licensed Houses and Tea-rooms and Off-Licences	774
FURNITURE Furniture and Antiques, Ironmongers, China, Glass and Hardware, Pictures, Frames, and Musical Instruments, Electricians and Wireless	448
OTHER ARTICLES Hairdressers, Jewellers, Photographers, Chemists, Coal Merchants, Cycle and Motor Accessories, Builders' Merchants	965
DEPARTMENTAL STORES... ..	20
MIXED SHOPS including Confectioners, Tobacconists, News-agents, Stationers, Bazaars and Miscellaneous	893
OFFICES, WAREHOUSES and other business premises	646
	<hr/> 6099 <hr/>
UNOCCUPIED SHOPS	135
Total premises under the Factory and Workshops Acts ...	2232
„ „ under Shops Acts, etc.	6234
Total premises	<hr/> 8466 <hr/>

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

Factories	167
Workshops	589
Workplaces	284
Shops	6325
(Bakehouses included above--301) ...	<hr/> 7365 <hr/>

Notices have been served in respect of non-compliance with the various Acts as follows :—

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Notices <i>re</i> sending in lists of Outworkers	163
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Sanitary defects in Factories and Workshops.

Workrooms overcrowded, badly ventilated, or in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Drains and sanitary conveniences unsuitable, defective or foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Premises without sufficient or separate conveniences for the use of each sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses not complying with special regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Sanitary defects in Shops and Warehouses.

Drains and sanitary conveniences unsuitable, defective or foul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Premises dirty or with foul accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Premises damp, roofs leaky or waste pipes defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Premises without proper receptacles for trade refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Other nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Notices served under section 72 P.H. Act, 1925, relating to precautions against contamination of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

To provide suitable and sufficient means of ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
To provide means of maintaining a reasonable temperature	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
To provide suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
To provide suitable and sufficient means of lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
To provide suitable and sufficient washing facilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
To provide suitable and sufficient facilities for the taking of meals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
To provide seats for female shop assistants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

MEAT REGULATIONS.

Warning letters <i>re</i> non-compliance with Articles 19, 20 and 21 relating to stalls, shops and transport	56
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926, AND THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

Failing to mark imported foods :—

Written cautions and circulars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Verbal cautions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247

Printed Notices and warning letters regarding breaches of the Shops Acts.

Failing to exhibit the prescribed notice <i>re</i> Assistants' Half-Holiday	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Failing to keep a record of hours of employment of Young Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
Failing to exhibit the prescribed forms under the Shops Act, 1934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
Failing to comply with the Half-Holiday Closing Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

Total Notices under all Acts	1829
------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

No certificates of exemption in respect of sanitary conveniences were granted under Section 10 (6) Shops Act, 1934.

Orders served on Occupiers of Shops :—

Half-holiday and Early Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	6
Summer Extension Orders	...	...	...	...	351
Christmas Suspension Orders	...	...	...	...	194
Notification of new workshops sent in by H.M. Inspector	...				20
(Of these 11 were already on the register).					
Notification of workshops and factories to H.M. Inspector wherein Abstracts were not shewn	...	...	...	...	—
Reports on means of escape in case of fire where more than 40 persons were employed	...	...	...	...	1

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928.

11 Visits were made to premises in which Rag Flock is used.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Since Part II. of this Act came into force on 1st May, 1936, 542 visits have been made to shops and 164 occupiers have been entered in the register as listed sellers of poisons.

OUTWORKERS.

Lists sent in by employers	...	...	...	...	...	122
„ „ from other districts	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of names on lists	...	...	...	...	...	372
„ „ registered outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	234
Inspection of outworkers' rooms	...	...	...	...	...	183
Number of outworkers' names sent to other authorities	...					21

COMPLAINTS.

Public Health and Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	247
Complaints from H.M. Inspector of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ to „ „ „ „	...	...	...	...	...	—

During the year 335 new businesses have opened, 39 of which were entirely new shops, whilst 23 shops have been demolished in connection with street improvement.

THEATRES AND CINEMAS.

The ventilation of all places of public entertainment has received continued attention.

PROSECUTIONS.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

Failing to close shops on Weekly Half-holiday : two persons were summoned with the following results :—one fine of 10s. and one of 5s.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

Failing to close shops at times stated in Sections 1 and 2 : eight persons were summoned with the following results :—one fine of £1 ; two of 10s. ; two of 5s. ; one dismissed on payment of costs and two dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

One person was summoned as follows :—

Exposing imported meat for sale without such meat bearing an indication of origin—fined £2 10s. 0d. on each of three summonses.

Applying false trade description to meat in that a notice stated such meat was of Empire origin, whereas it was, in fact, produce of Argentina—fined £2 10s. 0d.

. PETITIONS UNDER SHOPS ACTS, 1912 TO 1928.

Orders were made in accordance with petitions presented permitting extension during the four summer months of the general closing hours in a defined central area for Booksellers, Stationers, Newsagents, Fancy Goods Dealers, Fruiterers, Florists, Greengrocers, and Ice Cream Vendors, also the two Piers.

A Suspension Order was made exempting all shops from closing on the weekly half-holiday from December 2nd to the 21st.

TABLE REQUIRED BY HOME OFFICE.

1.—*Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Premises.	Number of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories	167	} Including Notices re Out- workers' Lists
(including Factory Laundries)		
Workshops	589	
(including Workshop Laundries)		
Workplaces	284	
(other than Outworkers' premises)		
Total	1040	306

2.—*Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions	
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H. M. Inspector.		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>					
Want of cleanliness	79	79	—	}	
Want of ventilation	2	2	—		
Overcrowding	1	1	—		
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—		
Other nuisances	12	12	—		
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ...	2	—		
	unsuitable or				
	defective ...	23	—		
	not separate for				
sexes... ..	1	1	—		}
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—		
Other offences	—	—	—		
(excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).					
Total	120	120	—	—	

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

FOOD.**MILK SUPPLY.**

Table shewing number of persons and premises registered for the sale of milk :—

	On Register 1st January, 1936.	New registra- tions during 1936.	Removed from Register during 1936.	Total. 31st Decem- ber, 1936.
No. of dairymen	96	8	4	100
No. of dairies	139	6	7	138*
No. of cow-keepers (not selling milk by retail) ...	8	—	—	8
Persons registered for sale of milk in sealed bottles only	182	51	31	202

*This figure includes 15 cowsheds.

There are approximately 460 milch cows in the Borough, of these 189 are in herds producing Special Designated Milk.

During the year the following improvements to farm premises were carried out :—

Internal walls cement rendered in 9 cowsheds.

Floors reconstructed in 9 cowsheds.

Natural lighting improved in 6 cowsheds.

Stall divisions improved in 5 cowsheds.

48 additional inlet ventilators installed.

Steam Sterilising Plants installed at 3 farms.

Milk Cooling Rooms improved at 2 farms.

ACTION TAKEN AS TO TUBERCULOUS MILK AND TUBERCULOUS CATTLE.

During the year 42 samples of milk (primary) were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and in 6 samples (14·3 per cent.) tubercle bacilli were found.

After veterinary examination of the four herds concerned 26 further samples of milk (secondary) were taken and submitted for biological examination. As a result six cows were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. The following is a summary of the farms concerned :—

Two diseased cows were found at one farm.

One diseased cow was found at each of four farms.

No diseased cow was found at one farm, but between the time of taking the primary sample and obtaining the result one cow had been sent to the knacker.

Of the above six cows slaughtered, four were on Brighton farms and are included under the report of action taken under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 (see page 46).

NOTIFICATION TO COUNTY COUNCILS OF TUBERCLE FOUND IN CALVES SLAUGHTERED IN BRIGHTON.

(a) *Generalised disease.*

Letters were sent to the County Authorities regarding 12 calves slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir and found on post-mortem examination to be affected with generalised tubercle.

The results of investigations conducted by the Authorities are set out below.

*No. of cases
investigated.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3 | At each farm one cow was found to be affected with tubercle and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. Post-mortem examination revealed tuberculous udder in each animal. |
| 1 | The cow died four days after calving. Investigation revealed that the cow was affected with tubercle. |
| 1 | Cow was slaughtered before investigations started, and no post-mortem results were available. |
| 1 | Two cows subsequently slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. |
| 3 | 5 milk samples were taken with negative results, and no diseased animal was found. |
| 3 | Cows could not be traced. |

(b) *Tubercle : the disease not being generalised.*

Letters were sent in respect of twenty-eight calves.

*No. of cases
investigated.*

- | | |
|----|--|
| 6 | At the six farms, nine cows were found to be affected with tubercle, and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925. |
| 1 | Cow had been slaughtered by owner, no post-mortem result available. |
| 15 | No diseased animal was found. |
| 6 | Cows could not be traced. |

(c) *Congenital Tuberculosis.*

It was found that this calf came from a Brighton farm. One tuberculous cow was found. This is included in the report of work undertaken under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925, see page 46.

NUMBER OF LICENCES GRANTED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Under the above Order, the undermentioned licences were issued during the year :—

		<i>To Produce.</i>	<i>To Sell.</i>
Tuberculin tested milk	...	2	35
Accredited milk	... ..	5	7
Pasteurised milk	... ..	3	18

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

“ CERTIFIED ” MILK.

Fourteen samples were examined.

Up to standard	13
A slightly too high bacterial count ...	1

“ ACCREDITED ” MILK.

Twenty-six samples were examined.

The results of the examinations were as follows :—

	<i>From Brighton Farms.</i>	<i>Produced outside Brighton.</i>
Up to standard	11	10
Failed to comply because of—		
(a) high bacterial count	2	—
(b) ditto, plus the presence of B. Coli	1	1
(c) Bacterial count satisfactory, but B. Coli present ...	—	1

“ PASTEURISED ” MILK.

Eighteen samples were examined. Fifteen were up to standard. Three failed by reason of high bacterial count. If the absence of B. Coli had been essential then a fourth sample would have failed.

Sixteen of the above samples were also submitted to the Phosphatase test, and six failed, one sample being found to be raw milk, and five heated, but not properly pasteurised. Of these six samples, four were up to standard.

One of the samples which failed to reach the prescribed standard passed the Phosphatase test.

UNGRADED RAW MILK.

Ten samples of ungraded milk were submitted to bacteriological examination. All were samples of milk suspected to be unsatisfactory.

Four were of accredited milk standard. Four failed because of the presence of B. Coli, and two because of high bacterial count, plus the presence of B. Coli.

FOOD and DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Samples examined.

MILK.

A.—From all sources.

Total samples, 176. Formal, 156. Informal, 20.

B.—Wholesale samples in course of delivery, 52.

Average milk fat over samples examined	3·37%
No. of samples below standard	8 or 15·4%
Samples deficient in fat, 4 ; in solids not fat, 1 ; in fat and in solids not fat, 3.	

C.—Retail samples from shops and roundsmen, 118.

Average milk fat over samples examined	3·56%
No. of samples below standard	10 or 8·5%
Samples deficient in fat, 8 ; in fat and in solids not fat, 2.	

D.—Samples taken at institutions and schools, 6.

Average milk fat over samples examined	...	...	...	3.88%
No. of samples below standard	...	...	...	Nil.

All samples were examined for preservative, but in no case was preservative found.

From the results of these analyses it is evident that taking the average the milk supply of Brighton is of good quality.

DRUGS.

Thirteen samples were purchased :—

Iodine	...	...	...	4
Borax and Glycerine	...	...	...	5
Friars Balsam	...	...	...	4

Two samples of Borax and Glycerine were respectively deficient in Glycerine 4.0 per cent. and 1.6 per cent. One sample of Friar's Balsam was deficient in total solids 1.0 per cent. A warning letter was sent to each of the vendors.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

Seventy-six miscellaneous samples, as under, were examined :—

Butter	...	...	...	18	Self-raising flour	...	...	3
Margarine	...	...	...	3	Oatmeal	...	...	4
Lard	...	...	...	7	Ground rice	...	...	5
Sugar	...	...	...	7	Ground almonds	...	...	5
Coffee	...	...	...	11	Vinegar	...	...	11
Coffee and chicory	...	...	...	2				

One sample of vinegar was deficient in acetic acid 3.75 per cent. A warning letter was sent to vendor.

A sample of fish paste contained 30 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Subsequent formal sample was genuine.

One informal sample of butter was found to be margarine.

Subsequent formal samples were found to be genuine.

Two samples of sausages were found to contain respectively 13 and 7 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. The sausages were not sold as preserved and visits were paid to the vendors.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS.

Nine samples of condensed milk were examined, and found to be genuine.

No instance was noted of infringement of the Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD)
REGULATIONS.

Seventy samples of food as under were examined with negative results, mainly for the presence of prohibited preservatives and colouring matter :—

Dairy cream	...	...	...	16	Meat pies	...	...	...	4
Ice cream	...	...	...	8	Tripe	...	...	...	5
Dried fruit	...	...	...	12	Fish paste	...	...	...	5
Sausages	...	...	...	20					

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

One sample of eggs was examined for indication of removal of marks of origin. No indication of removal of marks was found by the Ultra-Violet ray lamp.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.
PROSECUTIONS.

Two roundsmen were summoned for failing to fill and close bottles of milk on registered premises, and were fined respectively 20s. and 5s.

FOOD SURRENDERED FROM MARKETS AND SHOPS.

Beef	...	...	5540 lbs.	Chicken	...	...	19 carcasses.
Mutton and lamb	...	...	181 „	Rabbits	...	...	65 „
Pork	...	...	56 „	Potatoes	...	...	37 cwt.
Bacon	...	...	170 „	Apples	...	...	36 boxes.
Fat and suet	...	...	57 „	Bananas	...	...	250
Ox livers	...	...	90 „	Tinned fruit	...	...	6 tins.
Ox tails	...	...	11 „	Wet fish	...	...	16 tons 8½cwt.
Other ox organs	...	...	74 „	Dried fish	...	...	3 tons 2¾cwt.
Sheep and lambs' livers	...	...	69 „	Lobsters, prawns & shrimps	...	...	9¼ cwt.
Calves' livers	...	...	5 „	Shellfish	...	...	15½cwt.
Pigs' livers	...	...	14 „	Fish paste	...	...	2 lbs.
Tinned meats	...	...	595 „	Eggs	...	...	129 doz.

DISEASE IN MEAT.

Description.	Number of Animals or parts of Animals.	
	At the Public Abattoir.	In Private Slaughter Houses.
*Beasts (whole carcass, including internal organs) ...	53	1
„ Fore-quarters ...	16	—
„ Hindquarters ...	—	—
„ Heads ...	184	2
„ Tongues ...	109	1
„ Lungs ...	268	1
„ Hearts ...	26	—
„ Livers ...	309	3
„ Other organs ...	172	1
Calves (whole carcass, including internal organs) ...	21	3
„ Heads ...	10	—
„ Tongues ...	36	1
„ Lungs ...	59	1
„ Hearts ...	50	1
„ Livers ...	55	1
„ Other organs ...	96	3
Sheep (whole carcass, including internal organs) ...	2	—
„ Fore-quarters ...	—	—
„ Heads ...	2	—
„ Tongues ...	2	—
„ Lungs ...	25	—
„ Hearts ...	3	—
„ Livers ...	350	—
„ Other organs ...	9	—
Pigs (whole carcass, including internal organs) ...	61	—
„ Heads ...	682	1
„ Tongues ...	661	—
„ Lungs ...	1728	—
„ Hearts ...	1092	—
„ Livers ...	1682	—
„ Other organs ...	1234	—

*In addition, four cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 the carcasses being totally condemned.

The foregoing table shows unsound meat condemned for all reasons, including tuberculosis. The number of animals slaughtered at the Brighton Abattoir, and found to have been affected with tuberculosis is separately shown in the following table :—

Animals killed at Brighton Abattoir. 1			Total number of Animals affected with Tuberculosis. 2	Percentage. 3	Whole Carcase Condemned 4	Percentage. 5
Beasts	...	3376	463	13·7	53	1·6
Calves	...	7520	63	0·8	16	0·2
Sheep	...	14166	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	19436	900	4·6	44	0·2

The numbers and percentages in columns 2 and 3 are inclusive of those in columns 4 and 5.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED PER WORKING DAY DURING 1936 AT THE BRIGHTON ABATTOIR.

		<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Tues.</i>	<i>Wed.</i>	<i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Fri.</i>	<i>Sat.</i>
No. of Working days		52	52	53	53	50	52
Beasts	...	16	21	10	7	8	3
Calves	...	63	31	43	6	—	—
Sheep	...	93	61	48	33	13	24
Pigs	...	109	69	88	71	16	16

The Abattoir was open for slaughtering each day except Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Under the above Order, five premises were reported to the Veterinary Officer. As a consequence of visits and inspections of the herds, six cows were destroyed.

	<i>No. of animals</i>	
	<i>Inspected.</i>	<i>Found diseased.</i>
Cows in milk	...	...
Dry cows	...	...
Other bovines	...	...
Total	...	...
	107	5
	11	1
	—	—
	—	—
	118	6
	—	—

Upon post-mortem examination, four cows were found to be affected with advanced tuberculosis within the meaning of the Order, two were

found to be affected with tuberculosis, not being advanced tuberculosis. The total compensation due to the owners was £24 15s. 0d.

Net salvage, after deduction of expenses incurred in and for the purpose of slaughter, amounted to £5 11s. 4d.

Of the six cows destroyed, five had lesions of tuberculosis in the udders.

SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1908.

Six suspected outbreaks of swine fever were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. After investigation by their Veterinary Officers, three cases were confirmed.

SWINE FEVER (REGULATION OF MOVEMENT) ORDER, 1922.

All swine arriving on premises in Brighton are visited during the prescribed period by Police Officers. Where a pig has died, the death has been reported and a post-mortem examination made.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Seventy slaughtermen were holding licences on 31st December, 1936.

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Population.	REGISTERED BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.		
1936 ...	146,900	2353	2002	13.63	2422	16.49	336	148	116	58	2234	15.21

Total Live Births notified numbered 2,310 ; (1) by doctors, 234 ; (2) by midwives, 2,014 ; (3) by parents, 30 ; by (1 and 2) 27 ; by (1 and 3) 1 ; by (2 and 3) 4.

In addition to above, 98 stillbirths were notified, 9 by doctors, 87 by midwives and 2 by parents.

39 notifications were received only after warning letters to the parents.

TABLE II.

Name of Ward.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Deaths during 1936, from							
		All causes.	Under one Year of age.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.
King's Cliff ...	137 (8)	141	6	—	—	10	1	8	2
Queen's Park ...	87 (4)	130	5	—	—	7	—	7	1
Pier ...	77 (1)	135	2	—	—	6	—	5	2
Pavilion ...	22 (1)	49	2	—	—	1	1	2	1
Regency ...	52 (—)	100	3	—	—	3	—	6	—
West ...	33 (2)	100	2	—	—	—	—	9	—
Montpelier ...	79 (6)	108	4	—	—	2	—	3	1
St. Nicholas' ...	86 (1)	126	6	—	—	9	2	12	1
St. John's ...	133 (1)	136	11	—	—	10	—	11	5
Hanover ...	133 (—)	120	9	1	—	3	1	8	4
St. Peter's ...	61 (—)	95	7	—	—	3	—	8	2
Elm Grove ...	147 (—)	119	10	1	—	5	—	10	1
Lewes Road ...	92 (—)	93	8	—	—	6	—	12	2
Moulseccomb ...	148 (2)	103	9	1	1	5	—	5	1
Preston Park ...	84 (4)	158	5	—	—	6	1	13	2
Hollingbury ...	137 (19)	166	7	1	1	10	1	5	1
Preston ...	87 (9)	161	1	—	1	6	3	17	—
Patcham ...	110 (14)	69	7	—	—	2	1	6	2
Rottingdean ...	233 (3)	112	11	—	—	8	—	14	1
Address not known	—	*13	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mothers confined in but not belonging to Brighton in Private Houses, 23; Nursing Homes, 18; Maternity Hospital, 330; New Sussex Hospital 2; Municipal Hospital, 12; Sx. County Hospital, 2; Albion Hill Home, 28.	415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
... ..	2353 (75)	2234	116	4	3	102	12	161	29

The figures in brackets represent Brighton children born in Nursing Homes. 268 Brighton children were born in the Sussex Maternity and Women's Hospital, 2 in the New Sussex Hospital, and 430 in the Municipal Hospital; the births have been allocated to the Ward in which the mother lived.

The total births in the Municipal Hospital was 442 (legitimate 375; illegitimate 67).

* Of these, 4 died in the Municipal Hospital, 5 in the Elm Grove Home, 2 in the Brighton Borough Mental Hospital, 1 in Southlands Hospital, and 1 was found dead.

TABLE III.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1936—*Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of age.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.		1-2 Weeks.		2-3 Weeks.		3-4 Weeks.		Total under 4 weeks.		1-2 Months.		2-3 Months.		3-4 Months.		4-5 Months.		5-6 Months.		6-7 Months.		7-8 Months.		8-9 Months.		9-10 Months.		10-11 Months.		11-12 Months.		Total deaths under one Year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Whooping Cough	3	
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	
Disseminated tuberculosis...	1	
Syphilis	1	
Tumours of undetermined nature	1	
Meningitis	2	
Bronchitis	2	
Broncho-pneumonia	19	
Lobar pneumonia	2	
Diarrhoea and enteritis	16	
Diseases of the bladder	1	
Diseases of the male genital organs	1	
Carbuncle, boil	1	
Congenital hydrocephalus	1	
Congenital malformation of heart	6	
Monstrosities	1	
Other congenital malformations	2
Congenital debility	2
Premature birth	2
Injury at birth	34
Atelectasis	4
Infanticide	6
Accidental mechanical suffocation	1
Total ...	21	14	5	4	4	1	2	1	32	20	8	8	5	7	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	3	116

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																	Total Deaths at all Ages
	Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Rheumatism, etc.—(cont.)																		
Gout	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	28	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	7	2	3	...
Exophthalmic goitre...	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of the thymus	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other general diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS—																		
Anaemia	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Leukaemia	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Alukaemia	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
V.—CHRONIC POISONING	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS—																		
Encephalitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	6	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
Tabes dorsalis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the spinal cord	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	46	17	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	10	6	1
Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	72	26	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	26	7	2
Hemiplegia	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.													Total.	M.	F.
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Diseases of the Circulatory System—(cont.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of the arteries	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abnormalities of blood pressure	17	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...
...
VIII.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—																	
Diseases of the nasal fossae and annæa	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	53	21	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Broncho-pneumonia	77	34	43	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Lobar pneumonia	25	15	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (not otherwise defined)	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Congestion and hæmorrhagic infarct of lung, etc.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
IX.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—																	
Diseases of the buccal cavity, pharynx, etc.	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulcer of the stomach	22	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	3	...
Ulcer of the duodenum	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and enteritis	29	15	14	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	16	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hernia	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total Deaths at all Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.																
		Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Non-Venereal Diseases, etc. —(cont.)																		
Diseases of the male genital organs	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the female genital organs	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
XI.—DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILD BIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE—																		
Ectopic gestation	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal sepsis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other toxæmias of pregnancy	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism, and sudden death	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents of childbirth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE—																		
Carbuncle, boil	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cellulitis, acute abscess ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
XIII.—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMO- TION—																		
Acute infective osteomyelitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.—(continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.																																	
	Total Deaths at all Ages																																	
	Total.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 +																	
	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.																	
Deaths from Violence—(cont.)																																		
Suicide by cutting or Piercing instruments	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...															
Suicide by jumping from high place	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...							
Homicide	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...															
Other acute accidental poisoning	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...														
Accidental mechanical suffocation	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Accidental injury by fall, crushing, etc.	14	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	2	1	4	3	3											
Violent deaths of unstated nature (i.e., accidental, suicidal, etc.)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...													
XVIII.—ILL-DEFINED DISEASES—																																		
Cause of death ill-defined	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...							
Total	2234	1025	1209	64	52	11	7	4	1	1	2	4	6	6	5	3	5	10	12	16	32	30	45	50	92	107	182	168	291	311	225	323	46	121

APPENDIX I.

CLINICS FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. G. H. Harper Smith and Dr. A. Helen Boyle have kindly given me the following summary of the work done during 1936.

Dr. Harper Smith reports as follows :—

A Clinic is held at 2.30 p.m. on each Monday at 8, Grand Parade, and at 4 p.m. on each Wednesday at the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Clinic at 8, Grand Parade.

Number of Clinics held during the year 49 ; number of attendances, male 168, female 100 ; total 268.

Average attendance per Clinic 5.2. Number of new patients, male 55, female 39 ; total 94.

The 94 patients were suffering as follows :—

Neurasthenia, 26 ; Discharged from Mental Hospital, 19 ; Melancholia, 16 ; Mania, 3 ; Mental Defectives, 8 ; Acute Delusional Insanity, 3 ; Dementia Praecox, 3 ; Ministry of Pensions patients, 8 ; General Paralysis of the Insane, 1 ; Difficult children, 5 ; Malingerer, 1 ; Chorea, 1.

During the year 19 patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital as Voluntary patients.

Since the Clinic was opened in January, 1926, 988 patients have received treatment.

Clinic at Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Number of Clinics held during the year, 52.

During the year 60 new patients attended and received treatment on 328 occasions.

Of the 60 patients who attended, no patient was certified, and 6 patients were admitted to the Mental Hospital as Voluntary patients ; 5 have recovered, and one is still receiving treatment.

The 60 patients were suffering as follows :—

Dementia Praecox, 5 ; Melancholia, 19 ; Chronic Delusional Insanity, systematised, 1 ; non-systematised, 3 ; General Paralysis of the Insane, 2 ; Insanity with Epilepsy, 1 ; Congenital Mental Deficiency, 2 ; Chorea, 1 ; Graves' disease, 1 ; Cerebral tumour, 1 ; Neurasthenia, 24.

Dr. A. Helen Boyle has kindly classified the 130 new cases seen by her at the Nervous Clinic at the Royal Sussex County Hospital.

Melancholia, 3 ; Psycho-neuroses, 61 ; Manic-Depressive States, 7 ; Schizoid States, 12 ; Paranoia, 3 ; Mentally Deficient, 5 ; Endocrine Imbalance, 7 ; Epileptiform States, 5 ; Tics, 1 ; Organic nervous disorders, 4 ; Traumatic Neuroses, 3 ; Artefact skin disorders, 2 ; Puerperal psychoses, 2 ; Behaviour, personality or habit disorders in children, 8 ; Physical disorders, 5 ; Undiagnosed, 2.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT REGARDING THE RHEUMATISM CLINIC AT THE ROYAL YORK BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON.

Under the direction of Dr. F. E. Graham-Bonnalieu with the help of Drs. V. E. Claxton, W. Corner, O.B.E., F. T. Knott, Sir Charles Grey, Bart., Dr. J. Matheson Fleming, C. G. Whorlow (Radiologist) and Mr. J. M. Turner (Orthopaedic Surgeon).

The Clinic completed its seventh year in February, 1937. It is open every Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 p.m. Treatment is free. The treatment consists of vaccine therapy, massage, electro-therapeutics and remedial exercises. (The vaccines are prepared in the Laboratory of Dr. Warren Crowe, of London, and are the same as those used at the Charterhouse and the Hallam Street Rheumatism Clinics.) The Massage Department, which was opened in March, 1935, has proved a great success, about four thousand five hundred treatments having been given in the past year. This Department is open on three afternoons a week. The work in this Department has been rendered possible by the kindness of the massage staff in offering their services voluntarily. Owing to lack of funds it is still only possible to pay them nominal fees.

During the year there have been 201 new patients, and during the last seven years 1,781 have been treated. During the last five years there have been 63,606 attendances. Most of these patients have been suffering from rheumatoid arthritis, osteo-arthritis, infective or mixed arthritis, neuritis, fibrositis, sciatica and other forms of chronic rheumatism. No case, however severe, has been refused.

Owing to the number of cases which have presented themselves for treatment as rheumatism, and which are found to be suffering from other diseases, chiefly organic nervous disease, it has been found necessary to have a separate examination room so that all such cases can be carefully examined.

Of the 1,781 cases, 338 have been males and 1,443 females. The result of the treatment is not known in many cases for various reasons ; such as their not being suitable for vaccine therapy ; having given up treatment before they have had sufficient treatment to be effective, traces of them have been lost ; or they have been found to be suffering from other concurrent diseases necessitating the cessation of treatment for their rheumatism ; or they have not yet been treated for the space of three months, which is considered the minimum time in which any improvement is to be expected. The results of treatment are known in 1,042 cases and are as follows :—

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
(Much better)	(Definitely better).	(No better).
488 (47%)	466 (44%)	88 (9%)
Total of Classes I. and II., 954 (91%). Class III., 88 (9%).		

Of those much better the average age was 52 ; definitely better 57 ; and no better 54. The average length of treatment this year was : much better, 7 months ; definitely better, 7 months ; no better, 8 months.

Annual Report
ON THE
MEDICAL INSPECTION
AND
TREATMENT
OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN
OF THE
County Borough of Brighton
FOR THE YEAR 1936.

BY
DUNCAN FORBES, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.,
School Medical Officer,
AND
RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Senior Medical Officer.

BRIGHTON :
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SCHOOL CLINIC STAFF ON 31st DEC., 1936.

MEDICAL STAFF.

DUNCAN FORBES, M.D. (Edin.), B.Sc., D.P.H., School Medical Officer.

RUTHERFORD CRAMB, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasg.), D.P.H., Senior Medical Officer.

I. M. G. BISSET, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), Assistant School Medical Officer.

J. N. MATTHEWS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., Assistant School Medical Officer.

Mr. H. J. SEDDON, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Surgeon (monthly visit).

DENTAL STAFF.

D. MACKAY, L.D.S. (St. Andrews), Senior School Dentist.

S. E. CHARMAN, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Asst. School Dentist.

G. DAKERS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), Asst. School Dentist.

SCHOOL NURSES.

Miss E. KILLICK.

Miss K. O'BRIEN.

Miss V. HARDY.

Miss I. HILL.

Miss J. M. GOLDSMITH, C.S.M.M.G., Orthopaedic Nurse.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Mr. R. E. TICEHURST.

Miss D. SILVER.

Miss V. NANSCAWEN.

Miss G. JENKINS.

Miss L. C. AGATE.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT AND SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING 1936.

Population.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of Brighton to be 147,800. The area of the Borough is 12,565 acres.

Number of Schools.

There are 21 "Provided" Schools (including the Intermediate School, Warren Farm School, and the "Special" School for Mental Defectives) with 51 departments, and 15 "Non-Provided" Schools, with 21 departments. There are 5 Housecraft Centres and 3 Handicraft Centres.

School Accommodation and Attendance.

The total accommodation (including the Intermediate School and Warren Farm School, but excluding the "Special" School for Mental Defectives, and the Housecraft and Handicraft Centres) at the end of 1936 was 19,652, the average number on the registers for the year ended 31st March being 16,263, and the average attendance 14,666.

Co-ordination of Medical Services.

Co-operation between the School Medical Service and the other Health Services of the Town was maintained. This also applies to the School Dental Service; thus, children under school age are referred from the Infant Welfare Centres for inspection and treatment—this includes an inspection clinic for "toddlers": expectant and nursing mothers are referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics: patients in the Sanatorium also receive necessary treatment.

The Senior Medical Officer gave a series of lectures on the School Medical Service and the common defects found in school children, to the students at the Diocesan Training College.

Routine Medical Inspection.

Each school was visited twice during the year by the Medical Officers, for medical inspection purposes.

Children in the three Code Groups, viz., Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers, were inspected. Children coming under the following groups were also examined, viz., Re-inspections, *i.e.*, children found defective at a previous Medical Inspection, and "Specials," *i.e.*, children brought forward for examination at the request of the parent, or on the suggestion of the Head Teacher, irrespective of the age of the child. In this way not only were medical records made of the 5,368 children falling under the Code Groups (see Tables on next page and Table I. page 28), but the majority of defective children were examined and kept under observation.

The total number of children inspected in the Routine Groups was 238 less than in 1935, this being due to a fall in numbers of each of the Code Groups, viz., entrants 86; intermediates 62; leavers 90.

AGE.	ENTRANTS.					
	3.	4.	5.	6.	Other ages.	Total.
Boys ...	13	303	480	97	68	961
Girls ...	18	252	453	91	46	860
Totals ...	31	555	933	188	114	1821

AGE.	INTERMEDIATES.		
	8.	9.	Total.
Boys ...	313	521	834
Girls ...	279	532	811
Totals ...	592	1053	1645

AGE.	LEAVERS.				
	12.	13.	14.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	551	281	12	100	944
Girls ...	564	285	8	101	958
Totals ...	1115	566	20	201	1902

	GRAND TOTAL.				
	Entrants.	Inter-mediates.	Leavers.	Other Ages.	Total.
Boys ...	893	834	844	168	2739
Girls ...	814	811	857	147	2629
Totals ...	1707	1645	1701	315	5368

Attendance of Parents.

At the medical inspections, 3,049 parents attended out of 5,368 who were invited—a percentage of 56·8 (Boys 39·7 : Girls 50·8 : Infants 80·0).

The percentage of actual refusals was 1·21, represented by 75 children. The number of children absent on the day of inspection was 720. The percentage of Code Group children actually examined in 1936 was 87·1.

School Clinic and Branch Clinics.

The arrangements for treatment and inspection of children at the School Clinic were carried on as in previous years.

The Branch Clinics for minor conditions at Whitehawk and Moulsecoomb continue to fulfil a useful function in those two districts.

During 1936, the total number of attendances at the School Clinic, for all conditions, was 29,568 (25,491 being attendances for treatment) ; these attendances were made by 11,821 children. (For the previous year the total number of attendances was 31,757, made by 11,522 children.)

The following table gives an analysis of the numbers attending :—

	No. of Children.	No. of Attendances.
Skin Clinic	2352	8235
Eye Clinic (external diseases) ...	332	857
Ear Clinic	478	2386
Verminous Clinic	722	1832
Inspection Clinic	1551	1882
Tonsils and Adenoids (Pre and Post Operative) and Defective Vision	899	1088
Refraction Clinic	447	865
Employment Cases	174	174
Theatre Licences	67	67
Dental Clinic	4101	8700
Orthopaedic Clinic (School children only)	200	2924
Others (Nutrition, etc.)	498	558
	<hr/> 11821	<hr/> 29568

453 children making 1,407 attendances were dealt with at Moulsecoomb Branch Clinic ; and 377 children with 1,004 attendances at the Whitehawk Branch Clinic.

Inspection Clinic.

This Clinic is held on Monday and Friday afternoons, and it is an important and useful one. Parents bring their children for consultation, or to see if they are fit to attend school. Many children are also sent by family doctors, by the Head Teachers, or on the advice of the School Attendance Officers.

During the year 1,551 individual children were seen, making 1,882 attendances.

Following Up.

No change has been made in our procedure, which has been described in previous reports.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

1. Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids.

Treatment for school children suffering from these conditions was carried out during the year under the arrangements which have been outlined in previous Reports.

Most of these cases are discovered either at Medical Inspection or at the Inspection Clinics, but a number are also sent by private practitioners or are referred from the local hospitals.

The usual routine is to keep such cases under observation for a time, with remedial treatment, breathing exercises, etc., before operative treatment is advised.

During 1936, 205 children had operative treatment—the number for the previous year being 193.

All children operated on are visited by the School Nurse the day following discharge from the Sanatorium, and on successive days if necessary. They are also examined by the Medical Staff eight days after operation, and the question of school attendance considered. At the medical inspections in the schools they are examined again, and finally, a year after date of operation, they are seen, and their condition compared with that previous to operation. In this way, a record is kept of the condition of these cases. The results of the examinations indicate that much benefit is derived from the treatment, and this opinion is strengthened by the expressions of satisfaction from the majority of the parents.

Post-operative Examinations.

In 1935, 193 children were operated on and during 1936, 130 of these children came for the "year-after" examination. An analysis of the results show that, amongst other conditions :—

Defective hearing was cured or improved in 25 out of 39 who had this symptom, *i.e.*, 64·1 per cent.

Otorrhoea was cured in 22 out of 32, *i.e.*, 68·7 per cent.

Enuresis was cured in 10 out of 25, *i.e.*, 40 per cent.

It should be noted that these percentages are based on the examination of 130 children out of the 193 operated on, who came for examination.

2. Defective Vision and Squint.

During the year, 447 children attended the Clinic for retinoscopy, making 865 attendances, and 359 had spectacles prescribed.

From an analysis of the 359 prescriptions, the following statistics are obtained :—

Hypermetropic astigmatism	...	...	...	134—37.4%
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	89—24.8%
Myopia...	...	...	...	56—15.6%
Myopic astigmatism	...	...	...	49—13.6%
Odd Eyes	...	...	...	18— 5.0%
Mixed astigmatism	...	...	...	13— 3.6%

Of the above the following had squint :—

Convergent : Hypermetropia 32, Hypermetropic astigmatism 15,
 Myopia 2.

Divergent : Hypermetropia 1.

During the year the parents of two children were advised to and sought further advice at the Eye Hospital.

Nine boys from the Portslade Industrial School had retinoscopy performed and spectacles were prescribed.

Supervision of Children who wear Spectacles.

The children who have been prescribed spectacles are carefully supervised. Thus, they are tested twice a year in school by the Medical Officers at their visits. They are also seen by the School Nurses at their visits to the schools. Also, children who have more serious defects are seen at three monthly intervals (or less) at the Clinic. The Head Teachers have lists giving them the names of such children in their schools who require to wear spectacles.

Repairs and Renewals.

Children attend at the Clinic when the lenses are broken to receive the necessary prescription for the new lens or lenses : also where renewals are necessary, owing to improvement or otherwise in the vision. Other breakages, such as sides and frames, are referred by the School Nurses or Head Teachers to the Committee's optician.

During the year 82 children attended for broken lenses, and 101 for renewals.

3. *External Eye Disease.*

During the year under review, 332 children suffering from external eye diseases were treated at the Clinic (the number for the previous year being 321), and made 857 attendances. Of these children, 260 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

	Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Blepharitis	74	197	48
Conjunctivitis	97	272	78
Other Conditions	161	388	134

4. *Ear Diseases.*

478 children suffering from ear conditions attended the Clinic for treatment, making 2,386 attendances : of these, 322 were discharged as cured.

The following is an analysis of the cases :—

	Cases.	Attendances.	Discharged.
Otorrhoea	203	1785	106
Deafness (Catarrhal) ...	30	108	23
Other Conditions	245	493	193

The Senior Medical Officer devotes one session per week to aural examination and treatment, and each new case is seen by him. The "dry method" of treatment by "iodine powder," described in previous reports, continues to give good results. 47 cases of chronic aural suppuration were treated by this method and 33 were discharged as cured : 14 other ear conditions were treated and 11 discharged.

5. *Skin Diseases.*

The total number of children treated under this section was 2,352 ; being 83 less than last year. One child, attending a hospital, was diagnosed there as suffering from favus—a condition allied to ringworm and also caused by a fungus, but more intractable to treatment and more destructive to the hair. Arrangements were made with the hospital authorities for the necessary treatment to be given there, and also to a younger sister, not of school age, but who was also infected.

The following table shows the skin conditions treated during the year :—

Disease.				Total No. of Children.	Total No. of Attendances.	Total No. of cases discharged.
Ringworm, scalp	...	...	...	17	232	13
„ scalp and skin	...	...	...	—	—	—
„ skin	...	...	...	43	144	37
Impetigo, scalp	...	...	...	55	251	52
„ face	...	...	...	319	1049	271
„ scalp and face	...	...	...	9	31	8
„ other parts	...	...	...	53	157	44
Scabies	...	...	...	86	340	77
Seborrhoea	...	...	...	1	1	1
Eczema	...	...	...	26	94	21
Septic Sores	...	...	...	904	3278	758
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	101	237	99
Other diseases	...	...	...	738	2421	620
Totals				2352	8235	2001

Supervision of Ringworm Cases and Contacts.

This has been continued as in previous years, and 8 first cases in families or houses were investigated. Of 28 contacts, two were found to be infected, both of whom were of school age.

6. *Orthopaedic Treatment.*

During the year, the number of new cases examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon was 78 : 53 school cases, 23 from the Infant Welfare Department, and 2 from the Tuberculosis Department. (For the previous year the corresponding figures were 48, 27 and 6.)

The examinations made by the Surgeon may be summarised as follows:—

Number of new cases seen in 1936	...	...	...	78
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	440

The figures for the different departments are :—

School Medical Department.

Number of new cases seen	...	...	...	53
Number of re-inspections	...	...	...	255

Infant Welfare Department.

Number of new cases seen by the Surgeon	...	...	23
Number of re-inspections made by the Surgeon	...	...	90

Tuberculosis Department.

Number of new cases seen by the Surgeon	...	...	2
Number of re-inspections made by the Surgeon	...	...	95

The following is an analysis of the new cases seen during 1936 :—

				No. of School Children.	No. of Infant Welfare Children.
1. Congenital Defects.					
Club foot	...	...	...	—	3
Metatarsal varus : hammer					
toes : pes arcuatus	...	...	...	1	9
Dislocation of hip	...	...	...	—	—
Spastic paralysis	...	...	...	—	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	—	1

				No. of School Children	No. of Infant Welfare Children.
2.	<i>Birth Injuries.</i>				
	Nerve injuries	...	...	1	—
	Fractures	...	...	—	—
	Torticollis	...	...	4	—
	Other conditions	...	...	—	—
3.	<i>Rickety Deformities.</i>				
	Bowed tibiae	...	...	—	—
	Knock-knees, bow legs	...	...	3	1
	Other conditions	...	...	1	—
4.	<i>Knock-knees (Non-rickety)</i>	...	...	3	8
5.	<i>Postural defects of spine ; flat chest</i>			20	—
6.	<i>Structural defects of spine ; depressed sternum</i>	...	...	2	—
7.	<i>Flat-foot; foot strain; hallux valgus; pes cavus (not A. P.M.)</i>	...	...	9	—
8.	<i>Infantile Paralysis</i>	...	...	1	—
9.	<i>Sequelae of acute fevers</i>	...	...	—	—
10.	<i>Fractures ; other injuries</i>	...	...	—	—
11.	<i>Tubercular joints</i>	...	...	2	—
12.	<i>Other Bone Diseases.</i>				
	Epiphysitis of spine	...	...	1	—
	Perthés disease	...	...	1	—
	Schlatter's disease	...	...	—	—
	Apophysitis of os calcis	...	...	—	—
	Osteogenesis imperfecta	...	...	1	—
13.	<i>Osteomyelitis</i>	...	...	—	—
14.	<i>Other conditions</i>	...	...	1	—
15.	<i>Non-orthopaedic conditions</i>	...	...	2	—
				—	—
	Total	...	...	53	23
				—	—

The number of treatments given by the Orthopaedic Nurse (massage, etc.), was :—

School Children	...	...	...	...	2616
Infant Welfare Children	...	...	...	...	606
Tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	...	148
					—
					3370
					—

Discharges.

During the year the Surgeon discharged 22 cases, either as cured or markedly improved, viz. :—

School Children :—

Flat-feet 8 ; Spinal curvature 3 ; Knock-knees, etc., 3 ; Others 5 ;
Total, 19.

Infant Welfare Children :—

Club foot, 1 ; Wry neck, 1 ; Others 1 ; Total, 3.

In-patient Treatment of Orthopaedic Cases.

The arrangements for in-patient treatment at the Country Branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, were continued during

1936, and 27 cases were admitted during the year for operative treatment : 11 were school children, 10 were from the Tuberculosis Department, and 6 from the Infant Welfare Clinic.

Education of Mentally Defective Children.

This is provided for at the "Special" School, Hollingdean Road. The staff consists of the Head Teacher, two assistants, and instructors in boot-repairing and carpentry, and an instructress in housewifery. In October, Miss Ellwood, one of the assistant teachers, resigned ; a male assistant was appointed and will commence duties early in January.

The school is certified for 70 children : at the end of the year the number on the roll was 49 boys and 20 girls.

The morning sessions are devoted to reading, arithmetic, writing, recitation, singing and physical training : the afternoon sessions to the various forms of handwork. Tribute must be paid to the Head Teacher and Staff for the patience and care exhibited in bringing on most of the children, not only in educational work, but in developing character and behaviour.

During the year 18 children were admitted : 19 children left the school —of these 9 boys and 4 girls having attained the age of 16 were notified to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee : 2 boys left the district : 1 boy was returned to an Elementary School : 2 boys, over 15 years of age, who had made good progress and could obtain suitable employment, were exempted : and 1 boy making no progress was excluded and notified. 1 girl, who left the district for a time, returned and was re-admitted.

Notes, concerning the children who left the district, were sent to the Authorities where they had gone.

The Senior Medical Officer paid periodic visits to the school in the course of the year : all the children were medically inspected and also examined as to their mental attainments.

The school was also visited by the Organiser of Physical Training.

Blind, Deaf, Physically Defective and Epileptic Children.

The following tables give the number of children falling under the above classifications, maintained in residential institutions by the Education Committee, during 1936, and in attendance on 31st December, 1936 :—

BLIND CHILDREN.					DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.	
East Anglian School for Blind, Gorleston.	Court Grange School for Blind, Abbotskerswell.	Barclay Home for Girls	School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.	Brighton School for the Blind.	Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Brighton	
Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
1	1	1	1	1	6	5

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE, ETC.				
Heritage Craft School, Chailey.	Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore.	Lingfield Training Colony.		Children's Heart Home, Lancing.
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
1	2	2	1	1

During the year, one boy left the School for the Deaf, and one girl left the Barclay Home for Blind Girls, both having attained leaving age. One boy was admitted to the School for Deaf in January but left at Easter—the parent arranging to have him taught privately at another School for the Deaf. One boy in Lingfield Epileptic Colony became chargeable to the Committee as the parents had come to Brighton. He was reported as being mentally defective: he was examined at the School Clinic, found to be mentally defective and was duly removed and notified to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

Nursery Class.

The Nursery Class, held at the Sussex Street Infants' School, still carries out its useful function. Medical inspection is carried out there, and there are also periodic visits made by the School Nurses.

School Nurses.

The schools are divided into 3 districts, and one nurse is allotted to each district. In each district the cleaner schools are visited once in 6 weeks, the other schools once in 4 weeks on an average. During the year the nurses made 73,073 examinations.

In the Rottingdean and Patcham districts this work is carried out by the District Nurses in the areas concerned.

The number of visits made by the School Nurses to school departments was 474. 685 home visits were also made for following up, etc.

The following table shows the result of their visits to the schools :—

		No. of Individual Children found infected.	No. of Examinations made of infected Children.
Verminous condition of			
head and body	... 1696		6449
Ringworm	... 15		35
Impetigo	... 212		404
Scabies	... 21		34
Other conditions	... 164		425
	2108		7347

Of the 1,696 children found unsatisfactory, 722 warranted exclusion from school: for the previous year 774 were excluded. The parents of all children found unsatisfactory had notices sent to them and directions given as to the method of putting their children right.

The children excluded—722—attended the Clinic, making 1,832 attendances. These children are only readmitted to school when a certificate is given from the Medical Department stating that they are fit.

Prosecutions.

In those cases where no attempt has been made to get the child clean, or where the child is not clean within a certain time limit, prosecution under the Attendance Bye-laws is ordered by the Attendance Committee.

During 1936, 15 parents were prosecuted, one was fined 10s., one 7s. 6d., and one 5s. Twelve cases were withdrawn.

Milk Clubs.

There is now a Milk Club in every Elementary School Department. Advantage is taken of the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme, whereby one-third of a pint of milk is supplied at a cost of one halfpenny.

Meals and Milk for Necessitous Children.

As in previous years, the Education Committee took advantage of the canteens at Southover Street and at Whitehawk, where meals are prepared by a voluntary Committee, and necessitous children are supplied with dinners. These canteens were open from November, 1935, till Easter, 1936, and the children who had had dinners were then transferred to the milk list.

In September of this year a list of 688 necessitous children, recommended by Head Teachers, was received. These children were examined by the School Medical Staff, as to malnutrition, and 574 were recommended to receive additional nourishment—41 for dinners and 533 for milk, and of those recommended for milk, 23 were marked to have one-third of a pint both morning and afternoon. In making these recommendations regard was paid to the suggestions contained in Circular 1437 of the Board of Education where—*inter alia*—it is recommended that children should be selected who show symptoms of subnormal nutrition, however slight.

The following figures, kindly supplied by the Head of the Children's Care Department, relate to the period 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936 :—

4,403 Dinners supplied at 5d. each	...	...	...	£91 14 7
49,912 one-third pints of milk supplied at ½d.	...	...	...	103 19 8
Number of children on feeding list	...	...	520.	

407 of the children recommended by the Senior Medical Officer for milk, and whose parents were in a position to pay the full cost, joined the school clubs and are not included in these figures. The corresponding number for the previous year was 345. The supply of milk was continued throughout the year.

Nutrition of Children.

The question of the nutrition of the school children received considerable attention during the year.

The public should know that there is no definite standard either of good nutrition or of malnutrition. A child is taken to be of good or normal nutrition if he conforms to certain impressions we all have of what should constitute a general picture of health : thus, the body should be reasonably covered, the stance erect, muscle tone good, the eyes clear, complexion clear, the expression alive and alert, and movements active. Malnutrition usually presents a picture of the absence of some or all of these points. It

will be realised that in assessing nutrition or malnutrition, the personal factor is apt to play an important part : the opinions and impressions of examining medical officers are not standardised.

In order, therefore, to obtain something approaching uniformity we have to examine from a broad point of view—taking stock of the child as a whole.

In examining the children, we have employed the “ height and weight for age ” method, and also a clinical examination. The former is useful, for we have here a standard for Brighton children which is not affected by the personal element ; the child is either average, above, or below ; this, however, may lead to erroneous conclusions, for a child may be under the average for its height and age, but at the same time be quite healthy—muscle tone good, active and alert—and this “ greyhound ” type should not be classed as malnourished. Alternatively, you may have a child over the average, but dull, heavy looking, muscles flabby, pale, slow and inert, who would benefit from a diet containing more vitalising and body-building elements.

In Brighton, malnutrition is not due so often to lack of quantity of food as to a wrong choice of foods. There is abundant evidence of this ; for instance, children attending creches or having free meals often refuse such nutritious and protective foods as milk, green vegetables and fish. Whilst the infant loves a hard crust older children prefer doughy, soft new bread, to the detriment of their teeth and digestion. That the children do not have suitable food at home is due either to the ignorance of their parents as to dieting or to the lack of control of the parents who weakly yield to the children’s demand for articles of food with high carbohydrate content (sugary and starchy foods) and withhold the proper proportions of first-class proteins (meat, fish, milk, eggs) which provide the body-building material.

Fortunately our children are being educated to enjoy the more nourishing foods. In the schools many children who refuse milk at home take it readily when they have to suck it through a straw out of a bottle. In time they get to like milk. By patience and persuasion those receiving free meals are taught to enjoy the nutritious foods supplied at the Canteens. The increased time devoted to housecraft, including cooking and the teaching of hygiene, gradually spreads knowledge as to dietetics.

Again, malnutrition may be the result of various forms of illness ; some forms are definite and can be cured, but other forms are indefinite and difficult to deal with, particularly those of a nervous type. The highly strung child, who, as parents say, is “ picksome ” as regards food, frequently shows a state of poor nutrition and has often an aversion to the foods which would be beneficial.

The lack of sufficiency of sleep is also an important factor in poor development. Modern life, especially in the young, tends to a sacrifice in the number of hours of sleep, and too often is “ summer time ” given as an excuse—“ the child will not sleep while it is light.” This is a matter which rests with the parents, and at any rate, an endeavour should be made to ensure that the growing child goes early to bed, as even if sleep does not quickly come the brain and body are at rest and have a longer time in which to recover potential energy.

From our experience of the children in Brighton and other towns, we can say that the general standard of nutrition is good. There are, of

course, some who fall below the normal, and steps are taken to improve them. There are also those on the border-line, and here, the daily ration of milk is important in preventing any increase of deterioration.

It is satisfactory to note, that in common with most other areas, the children in Brighton show an increase in height and weight, as compared with children of previous years. In this respect a study of the following Tables will be found interesting. Table I. records the height and weight of children falling in the Code Groups as found at Medical Inspection. Statistics for each year were given in the Annual Reports up to 1923, and we quote the statistics from the Reports of 1909, 1919 and 1923, and compare them with figures for 1936. The year 1909 represents the early days when School Medical Inspection was in its infancy : 1919 represents the immediate post-war conditions : and 1923 when war conditions were more remote. In order to give figures for 1936, and recognising that the reorganisation of the schools does not permit of quoting figures for Seniors, Juniors and Infants throughout a school (with the exception of Moulsecoomb and Whitehawk), we took, at random, from the Inspection Schedules five schools each of Senior Boys, Senior Girls, Junior Mixed, and Infants.*

BOYS.

TABLE I.

1909.				1919.			1923.			1936.		
Age.	No. ex'd.	Av. Ht. c.m.	Av. Wt. k.g.	No. ex'd.	Av. Ht. c.m.	Av. Wt. k.g.	No. ex'd.	Av. Ht. c.m.	Av. Wt. k.g.	No. ex'd.	Av. Ht. c.m.	Av. Wt. k.g.
4-5	435	98.3	15.7	247	103.2	15.8	173	100.0	16.0	76	104.7	17.2
5-6	438	102.3	16.9	421	104.4	17.7	296	102.2	17.5	174	107.9	18.3
8-9	197	119.7	21.9	39	121.7	23.4	444	122.1	23.6	75	127.2	25.4
9-10	160	124.7	24.2	48	126.8	25.5	496	126.0	25.0	158	129.6	27.1
12-13	223	136.7	31.9	543	139.4	32.1	455	138.5	32.5	309	144.4	36.1
13-14	843	143.3	34.0	312	143.1	33.9	460	142.3	35.1	86	145.6	36.4
GIRLS												
4-5	365	96.5	15.5	193	97.3	15.2	172	101.6	15.7	93	103.6	16.8
5-6	439	103.1	16.8	387	106.1	16.7	316	105.0	17.0	167	108.1	18.0
8-9	188	119.9	22.1	45	118.0	22.8	411	121.0	23.0	71	126.6	24.7
9-10	190	124.3	24.5	38	124.4	24.8	435	125.1	24.1	144	129.3	26.6
12-13	201	141.1	33.3	569	141.0	33.3	442	140.8	32.0	234	146.7	36.9
13-14	808	145.6	36.5	316	144.5	35.4	409	143.1	36.1	79	150.3	39.7

*Senior Boys'
Schools :—

Ditchling Road.
Hanover Terrace.
Park Street.
Moulsecoomb.
Whitehawk.

Senior Girls'
Schools :—

Balfour Road.
Pelham Street.
Park Street.
Moulsecoomb.
Whitehawk.

Junior Mixed
Schools :—

Ditchling Road.
Hanover Terrace.
Finsbury Road.
Moulsecoomb.
Whitehawk.

Infants'
Schools :—

Ditchling Road.
Park Street.
Finsbury Road.
Moulsecoomb.
Whitehawk.

TABLE II.

This Table shows the average increase in height and in weight of the children examined in 1936, over the average heights and weights of children in the same age groups for the years given.

It shows, roughly speaking, that the 1936 children are— $2\frac{1}{5}$ inches taller than the 1909 children, and $1\frac{4}{5}$ inches taller than the 1919 and 1923 children ; in weight, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. more than 1909, $4\frac{4}{5}$ lbs. more than 1919, and $4\frac{2}{3}$ lbs. more than the 1923 children.

BOYS

Age.	Average increase in height of 1936 children over average height of children for :—			Average increase in weight of 1936 children over average weight of children for :—		
	1909	1919	1923	1909	1919	1923
4— 5	6.4 c.m.	1.5 c.m.	4.7 c.m.	1.5 k.g.	1.4 k.g.	1.2 k.g.
5— 6	5.6 c.m.	3.5 c.m.	5.7 c.m.	1.4 k.g.	0.6 k.g.	0.8 k.g.
8— 9	7.5 c.m.	5.5 c.m.	5.1 c.m.	3.5 k.g.	2.0 k.g.	1.8 k.g.
9—10	4.9 c.m.	2.8 c.m.	3.6 c.m.	2.9 k.g.	1.6 k.g.	2.1 k.g.
12—13	7.7 c.m.	5.0 c.m.	5.9 c.m.	4.2 k.g.	4.0 k.g.	3.6 k.g.
13—14	2.3 c.m.	2.5 c.m.	3.3 c.m.	2.4 k.g.	2.5 k.g.	1.3 k.g.
GIRLS						
4— 5	7.1 c.m.	6.3 c.m.	2.0 c.m.	1.3 k.g.	1.6 k.g.	1.1 k.g.
5— 6	5.0 c.m.	2.0 c.m.	3.1 c.m.	1.2 k.g.	1.3 k.g.	1.0 k.g.
8— 9	6.7 c.m.	8.6 c.m.	5.6 c.m.	2.6 k.g.	1.9 k.g.	1.7 k.g.
9—10	5.0 c.m.	4.9 c.m.	4.2 c.m.	2.1 k.g.	1.8 k.g.	2.5 k.g.
12—13	5.6 c.m.	5.7 c.m.	5.9 c.m.	3.6 k.g.	3.6 k.g.	4.9 k.g.
13—14	4.7 c.m.	5.8 c.m.	7.2 c.m.	3.2 k.g.	4.3 k.g.	3.6 k.g.

Employment of Children (from Report of Education Officer).

(1) *Children coming within the provisions of the Employment of Children Byelaws.*

The methods adopted for the administration of the Employment of Children Byelaws were unchanged during the past year as it is felt that the results of such methods are entirely satisfactory. Three times a year, at the beginning of each term, lists are obtained from the Head Teachers giving particulars of all children employed, and these are checked to ascertain that the children have been registered at this office as required by the byelaws and that they are working during the proper hours. Where children are being irregularly employed, the employers' attention is drawn to the byelaws and, in most cases, immediate steps are taken to regularise the employment. In addition, on the 1st January and the 1st July, employers, in accordance with the byelaws, are required to submit returns showing children of school age then in their employ, and these returns form a very useful check on the 'live' register at the office. Five times during the year, therefore, the employment of children records are revised, copies of the byelaws sent to new employers with warning letters where necessary, and the cases followed up until the byelaws are complied with.

A watch is kept on the streets by the Employment Inspector at different periods with the assistance outside usual working hours of Attendance Officers. The Police also have assisted and during last year seven reports on contraventions of the byelaws were received from the Chief Constable, the Committee ordering warning letters to be sent to the employers in each case. The co-operation of the Chief Constable is appreciated.

It was necessary in only two cases during the year, as against seven during 1935, to prosecute employers. One employer was fined 10s. for employing a boy on a school day when the schools were open, and the other 5s. for employing a boy not having registered him.

The table below gives the number of children reported by the Head Teachers as being employed in the terminal lists mentioned above and comparative figures are shown for the past five years :—

	Jan., 1936	May 1936	Sept., 1936	Total No. reported employed during 1936.	Total number reported employed.			
					1935	1934	1933	1932
Boys	290	314	330	591	583	566	534	486
Girls	5	3	8	13	14	13	20	5
Totals	295	317	338	604	597	579	554	491

The number of employers using child labour during the year was 361. Comparative figures for the previous four years are :—

1935	...	...	...	...	363
1934	...	...	...	...	341
1933	...	...	...	...	315
1932	...	...	...	...	289

Children working before morning school may engage only in the delivery of newspapers, milk, or light household duties, and are required to be examined by the School Doctor to show that they are physically fit to undertake such work. The following shows the number of children working in the early mornings and on Sundays :—

YEAR.	EMPLOYMENT BEFORE SCHOOL				SUNDAY EMPLOYMENT			
	No. Registered during the year.		No. Working at end of year.		No. Registered during the year.		No. working at end of year.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1936	171	1	81	1	162	—	78	—
1935	164	1	75	1	155	1	73	1
1934	168	—	75	—	164	—	74	—
1933	188	—	92	—	175	1	89	—

The following is an analysis of the total number of children registered during 1936 and the occupations in which they were employed :—

	NO. REGISTERED DURING 1936.			COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1935.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
No. of employment cards issued ...	519	9	528	525	8	533
No. of employment cards surrendered	531	6	537	450	5	455
No. of cards in circulation at end of year	319	9	328	331	6	337
No. of <i>children</i> in possession of cards at end of year	304	9	313	315	6	321

OCCUPATIONS.	NO. REGISTERED DURING 1936.			COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1935.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Newspaper delivery	257	2	259	258	—	258
Greengrocery delivery	112	3	115	122	1	123
Meat delivery	55	—	55	50	—	50
Bread delivery	27	—	27	29	—	29
Milk delivery	2	—	2	8	—	8
Household duties	1	3	4	1	4	5
Other employment	65	1	66	57	3	60
Totals	519	9	528	525	8	533

(2) *Children employed in Entertainments.*

During 1936, 83 licences to enable children to take part in entertainments were issued as against 78 in 1935. Thirty-seven of these licences were for one performance only. Twenty licences were issued to enable children to take part in local 1936 Christmas shows. During the year three licences were granted for periods of three months, and subsequently extended for a further three months, the children concerned going on tour.

Thirty children, as compared with 64 in 1935, visited Brighton during the year to perform at local theatres and were licensed by the following Authorities :—

- 11 by London County Council.
- 9 by Hove.
- 8 by Manchester.
- 1 by Derby.
- 1 by East Sussex.

In every case the lodgings and the dressing-rooms at the theatres were visited before the children's arrival, and frequent visits were made at the theatres during the time they were performing to ensure that the licences were complied with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**SCHOOL CLOSURES.**

On account of Whooping-cough, Scarlet Fever and Chicken-pox.

Ditchling Road Infants ... 11th December until after Christmas Holiday.

On account of Measles.

Margaret MacMillan Nursery School	... ..	21st January to 25th January.
Whitehawk Infants' School (Nursery Class)	... ..	15th February to 14th March.
St. Mark's School (Children under 5)	... ..	15th February to 14th March.
Finsbury Road Infants (Children under 5)	... ..	1st February to 9th March.
St. Mark's Infants School	... ..	18th February to 16th March.
Pelham Street Infants	... ..	25th February to 9th March.
Sussex Street Infants (Class 5)	... ..	21st January to 24th January.

On account of Scarlet Fever.

Ditchling Road Infants (Class 1) 17th November to 30th November.
 Ditchling Road Infants (Class 4) 3rd December until after Christmas Holiday.

On account of Mumps.

Warren Farm Schools (Class 4)... 11th December until after Christmas Holiday.

Seventy-four children contacts with diphtheria in their own homes were swabbed before their return to school; of these, 18, or 24.3 per cent., gave positive results. 100 recovered diphtheria patients were similarly swabbed immediately before the date fixed for their return to school, and 27 (27 per cent.) gave positive results. The number of cases of diphtheria notified in 1936 was 106 as compared with 285 in 1935.

DENTAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936.*Dental Staff.*

There were no changes in the staff during the year, the work of the department being carried out by three full-time dental surgeons and two clerk-attendants.

Extent of the Service.

Under the direction of the Education Committee and the Health Committee dental treatment is provided for the following groups:—

- (a) Children in attendance at the Elementary Schools and the Intermediate School.
- (b) Children under 5 years of age, not in attendance at school, referred through the Infant Welfare Centres.
- (c) Expectant and nursing mothers referred from the Ante-Natal Clinics.
- (d) Patients in the Borough Sanatorium.

The school service employs the equivalent of two full-time dentists and one half-time dentist. One-sixth of the combined time of the staff is allotted to the treatment of patients under the headings (b), (c), (d) ; the remainder of the time is spent on the work of the school scheme (a).

United Dental Service.

The School Service works in close conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme. It is interesting to note the ever increasing number of mothers, who have had treatment themselves, attending with their children. These parents are enthusiastic workers for the cause of dental health ; frequently they bring the children of their neighbours. In this way they demonstrate their own appreciation of the benefits to be derived from a clean healthy mouth. The United Dental Service thus provides a valuable form of dental education.

Scholarship Children.

All children awarded special places at the Secondary Schools this year received dental appointments, irrespective of the routine inspections. 93 of these children made 243 attendances for treatment. The following table gives a summary of the work done for this group :—

Teeth	Fillings.	Extractions.	Other Operations.	Administrations of N ₂ O.
Temporary	—	97	1	—
Permanent	248	49	52	10
Total	248	146	53	10

Other operations.

This heading in the above table and in the statistical table on page 35, includes the following procedures :—Simple dressings for the relief of pain, scalings, gum treatment, prescriptions for various mouth conditions, X-Ray work for diagnostic purposes, extirpation of nerves, treatment and filling of root canals, silver nitrate-formalin treatment to prevent extension of decay, and the fitting of orthodontic appliances for the correction of irregularity of the teeth.

Evaluation of Statistical Returns.

The Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, in his Annual Report for the year 1935, makes several interesting comments with reference to the Evaluation of Statistical Returns. The following extracts are of particular interest :—

“ The conscientious dentist welcomes comparison of his output of work with that of his professional colleagues, provided that it is made with a due understanding of the problems of school dentistry and of the fallacies of purely statistical evaluation.”

“ It may well be that, of two dentists, the one who has treated the smaller number of patients has done by far the greater amount of work.”

“ It is not in the interests of the patients that the dentist should be considering the number of fillings he can do in a day rather than their quality.”

These brief extracts demonstrate admirably a few of the administrative problems connected with school dental work. Some of the numerous and varied operative measures outlined under the heading of "Other operations" require an appreciable amount of time and cannot be adequately compared in simple figures, as recorded in the statistical returns. Thus a simple unlined filling cannot be differentiated in the Tables from a large compound lined filling which takes much longer to complete.

In order to get a true comparison a "Points Scheme" was introduced two years ago. The results are interesting.

Points Scheme.

Different operations are graded and allotted a certain number of points according to the average time involved in carrying out the work concerned. The number of fillings and extractions is disregarded. Each dentist is expected to attain an agreed number of points per session. It should be stated that the figures are for the information of the administrator responsible and are not intended for circulation as a comparative record of the work done by each operator. The scheme has worked smoothly and has actually proved an interesting incentive to the members of the staff.

The following table shows examples ranging from the minimum to the maximum number of points for each operation, and may give some idea of the distribution of points. The comprehensive working list covers every variety of operation and makes provision for School Inspections, Gas Sessions, Welfare Sessions, etc. The scheme might appear to offer clerical difficulties, but experience shows that after a few days the clerks find they are able to enter the points, without reference to the list, at the same time as the usual figures are recorded in the day book.

Examples :—

Extraction of Temporary Tooth	...	...	...	1 Point.
Silver Nitrate-Formalin Treatment	...	...	...	2 Points.
Simple Filling or Extraction of Permanent Tooth	...	3	„	
Removal of nerve under local anaesthesia	...	4	„	
Compound filling involving two surfaces	...	5	„	
Filling lined one filling 4, maximum points one tooth	6	„		
Medio-occluso-distal filling	...	7	„	

During 1936 the number of individual points earned by three dentists differed (between the highest total and the lowest total number) by only 0.69 per cent. The working of the scheme has proved the truth of the observations, with regard to this subject, in the extracts quoted above.

Orthodontic Treatment.

During the year 71 cases of irregularity of the teeth were treated by the judicious extraction of teeth in overcrowded mouths : 28 temporary teeth and 70 permanent teeth were removed in order to regulate the remaining teeth and improve the appearance and masticatory powers of the children concerned. In addition, 10 deformities requiring the use of apparatus were accepted for treatment, and 11 appliances were fitted to correct the irregular teeth in the mouths of these children. Simple inexpensive removable plates were used for all cases.

Zinc Oxide Paste Impression Technique.

In carrying out denture work for the Health Committee Service extensive use was made of the recently introduced "Zinc Oxide Paste

Impression " Technique. This paste appears to show several advantages compared to Plaster of Paris. The results obtained have proved the value of this material, particularly with regard to the fitting of difficult lower dentures.

Routine Inspection and Treatment.

Routine inspection was suspended at the beginning of the year as 745 children inspected during 1935 were awaiting treatment. These children were treated in 1936. The number of patients brought forward for treatment in 1936 was considerably less than the previous year, and this accounts for the increase in the number examined at the routine inspections.

The complete round of the schools for inspection and treatment continues to take about two years. Inspections were restricted to children in the Infants and Junior Mixed Departments and the final age group in the Senior Departments. Until the time arrives when children in all departments have the benefit of an annual inspection, with treatment if necessary, the dental scheme must be regarded as incomplete.

Prevalence of Decay.

The figures concerning the condition of the teeth of children covered by the routine inspections indicate that 79.8 per cent. of these children showed evidence of dental defects requiring treatment. This shows a slight increase from the figure of last year (76.4 per cent.).

Acceptance of Treatment.

The parents of 74.7 per cent. of the children found to have defective teeth at the routine inspections accepted the offer of treatment. This figure compares favourably with that of last year (71.7 per cent.). The acceptance figures varied in the different districts visited from 95.1 per cent. to 50 per cent.

Attendances for Treatment.

8,700 attendances were made by 4,101 children for treatment. 85.6 per cent. of the routine cases, whose parents consented on the acceptance forms to have the children treated, actually received treatment.

Acknowledgment.

Grateful acknowledgement is accorded to the members of the teaching profession for their active co-operation. This support not only facilitates the work of the dentists, but is an important factor in ensuring the success of the dental scheme.

Treatment Tables.

The following table shows the number of different operations carried out during the year, the figures for last year being given in order that a comparison may be made :—

	Number of Children Inspected	Number Requiring Treat- ment.	Number Actually Treated.	Fillings.	Extrac- tions.	Administra- tions of N ₂ O.	Other Opera- tions.
1935	5335	4475	3945	5195	8114	495	1935
1936	6113	5212	4101	5079	9457	457	1391

The Statistical Table (Table IV., Group V.) in which all the above figures for the present year are included, is set out on page 35.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection was carried out in the Municipal Secondary Boys' and Girls' Schools at Varndean, this being the seventeenth year of medical inspection. As in previous years, the arrangements made worked well, and the respective Principals gave much help and rendered every facility.

The inspection in the Girls' School was conducted by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer.

The inspection is a full medical inspection, and is carried out once a year, at a suitable time which does not clash with school examinations, etc. Full details were given in Annual Report for 1931.

The groups inspected were :—

1. All new entrants since previous medical inspection, including pupils from outside the Borough.
2. All pupils born in 1921 (*i.e.*, 15 years old).
3. Absentees from last inspection and, in addition,
4. Special cases, and
5. Re-inspections.

Medical Treatment.

Arrangements are made for the treatment of the pupils at the School Clinic, much the same as for the Elementary School children, the charges for treatment being the same. With regard to treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and for spectacle cases, where the numbers are sufficient complete sessions are given to Secondary pupils alone.

Following a medical inspection, parents are notified of any defects and are advised to have treatment either privately, at a hospital, or through the School Clinic, and are asked to intimate which method they propose adopting. With the exception of pupils with defective vision, most of the defects are treated by private practitioners.

The number of pupils in attendance is : Boys' School, 582 ; Girls' School, 473.

At the medical inspection, 187 Boys and 163 Girls were given a full medical inspection, *i.e.*, 33.2 per cent. of the Secondary pupils were seen. The number of " Special " cases was 13, and the number of Re-inspections was 186—92 Boys and 94 Girls.

The following table gives the numbers inspected in the various age groups :—

Year of Birth.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	Total
Age.	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	
Boys	1	80	8	5	8	76	9	187
Girls	3	57	18	2	11	58	14	163
Totals	4	137	26	7	19	134	23	350

	Special Cases.	Re-examinations.	Grand Total.
Boys	6	92	98
Girls	7	94	101
Totals	13	186	199

Return of Defects found at Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st Dec., 1936.

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
					No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
SKIN	...	{ Ringworm ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Impetigo ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Other Diseases (Non-tuberculous)	...	...	2	2	—	—
EYE	...	{ Defective vision (excluding Squint) ... ..	...	...	30	—	—	—
		{ Other conditions... ..	...	...	1	—	4	—
EAR	...	{ Otorrhoea ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Other conditions ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT		{ Tonsils and Adenoids ... ..	...	...	1	—	—	—
		{ Enlarged Tonsils only ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Adenoids ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
Defective Speech	...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)					—	—	—	—
HEART AND CIRC.		{ Heart disease—						
		{ Organic... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Functional ... ..	...	...	1	1	—	—
		{ Anaemia ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM		{ Epilepsy ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Other Conditions ... ..	...	...	—	2	—	—
DEFORM-ITIES		{ Kyphosis ... ..	...	...	—	17	—	—
		{ Scoliosis ... ..	...	...	—	—	—	—
		{ Other conditions... ..	...	...	—	1	—	—
Other Defects and Diseases	...	...	...	...	2	12	1	2

Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Defective Vision and Squint :—

Defect or Disease.	No. of DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	Under the Authority's scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner, or at hospital, apart from the Authority's scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of refraction (including Squint) ...	27	—	—	27

Total number for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	...	...	...	25
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

Total number who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	...	...	...	23
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

The following table gives in statistical form the findings of Medical Inspection :—

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Rou-tine.	Per-cent-age.	Rou-tine.	Per-cent-age.
No. inspected	187	32·1	163	34·4
No. defective requiring Treatment	13	6·9	24	14·7

Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils inspected during the year at the Routine Inspection.

Boys.

AGE.	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	TOTAL.
A.	—	66	6	4	5	56	5	142
B.	1	14	2	1	3	19	4	44
C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals :	1	80	8	5	8	76	9	187

GIRLS.

AGE.	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	TOTAL.
A.	3	55	16	1	10	39	9	133
B.	—	2	2	1	1	16	5	27
C.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Totals :	3	57	18	2	11	58	14	163

TOTALS.

	A.	%	B.	%	C.	%	TOTAL.
Boys	142	76.0	44	23.5	1	.5	187
Girls	133	81.6	27	16.6	3	1.8	163
TOTAL	275	78.6	71	20.3	4	1.1	350

A.—Excellent.

B.—Normal.

C.—Slightly sub-normal.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

A.—Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—								
Entrants...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1707
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1645
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1701
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5053
Number of other Routine Inspections				...	...	...	...	315
Grand Total							...	5368

B.—Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1087
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3157
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	4244

C.—Children Found to Require Treatment.

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total. (4)
Entrants	8	217	225
Second Age Group ...	104	142	246
Third Age Group	59	141	200
Total (Prescribed Groups)...	171	500	671
Other Routine Inspections	9	34	43
Grand Total ...	180	534	714

TABLE II.

*A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection
in the year ended 31st December, 1936.*

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
SKIN	{	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	6	—	—	—		
		(2) „ Body	2	—	—	—		
		(3) Scabies	10	1	—	—		
		(4) Impetigo	6	—	—	—		
		(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	20	2	5	—		
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...			44	3	5	—		
EYE	{	(6) Blepharitis	15	—	—	—		
		(7) Conjunctivitis	3	—	—	—		
		(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—		
		(9) Corneal Opacities	1	—	—	—		
		(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	18	3	101	22		
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...			37	3	101	22		
EAR	{	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	180	8	100	—		
		(12) Squint	27	—	26	—		
		(13) Defective Hearing	7	3	—	2		
		(14) Otitis Media	19	1	3	—		
		(15) Other Ear Diseases	59	4	3	1		
NOSE AND THROAT	{	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	50	10	34	26		
		(17) Adenoids only	10	3	8	2		
		(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	126	1	73	15		
		(19) Other Conditions	1	52	3	18		
		(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	5	3	31		
(21) Defective Speech			—	5	—	1		
HEART & CIRCULATION	{	Heart Disease :						
		(22) Organic	8	18	15	8		
		(23) Functional	9	17	3	8		
		(24) Anaemia	2	—	1	2		
		(25) Bronchitis	10	6	8	6		
LUNGS	{	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	4	6	11	41		
		Pulmonary :—						
		(27) Definite	2	—	8	1		
		(28) Suspected	1	1	—	—		
		Non-Pulmonary :—						
TUBERCULOSIS	{	(29) Glands	2	—	4	2		
		(30) Bones and Joints	3	—	—	—		
		(31) Skin	—	—	—	—		
		(32) Other Forms	2	—	1	—		
		TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)			7	—	5	2
Carried forward ...			603	146	410	186		

TABLE II.—(continued).

DEFECT OR DISEASE.					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
Brought forward ...					603	146	410	186
NERVOUS SYSTEM	(33) Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	—	1	3
	(34) Chorea	...	...	...	4	1	8	5
	(35) Other Conditions	...	...	...	11	16	16	20
DEFORM-ITIES	(36) Rickets	...	...	...	2	1	—	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	17	7	—	1
	(38) Other Forms	...	...	...	39	97	21	8
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...					51	61	66	345
Total ...					728	329	522	568

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	1707	295	17.29	1387	81.25	24	1.40	1	.06
Second Age-group ...	1645	327	19.88	1283	77.99	35	2.13	—	—
Third Age-group ...	1701	308	18.11	1350	79.37	43	2.52	—	—
Other Routine Inspections ...	315	65	20.64	235	74.60	15	4.76	—	—
Total ...	5368	995	18.53	4255	79.27	117	2.18	1	.02

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	—	1	4

TABLE III.—(continued).**PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.**

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
2	—	4	—	—	6

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
8	—	—	—	8

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	—	3	—	—	6

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.**Feeble-Minded Children.**

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
69	6	6	5	86

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.**Children suffering from Severe Epilepsy.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	5	—	—	8

TABLE III.—(continued).**PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.****A. Tuberculous Children.****I.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	12	3	2	17

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	34	5	2	41

B. Delicate Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	118	1	6	125

C. Crippled Children.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
3	4	2	5	14

D. Children with Heart Disease.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	5	—	3	9

TABLE III.—(continued).

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution	Total.
M.D. + Congenital equino varus	1	—	—	—	1
M.D. + Epilepsy ...	3	—	—	—	3
M.D. + Cerebral diplegia	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN.			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray treatment ...	2	—	2
(ii) Other treatment ...	15	—	15
Ringworm-Body ...	43	—	43
Scabies ...	82	4	86
Impetigo ...	435	1	436
Other skin disease ...	69	32	101
MINOR EYE DEFECTS ...	325	7	332
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)			
MINOR EAR DEFECTS ...	472	6	478
MISCELLANEOUS ...	1623	46	1669
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)			
Total ...	3066	96	3162

TABLE IV.—(continued).

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

						No. of Defects Dealt With.		
						Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	TOTAL.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... (Operations for squint should be recorded separately in the body of the School Medical Officer's Report.)						447	15	462
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)						—	—	—
Total ...						447	15	462
No. of children for whom spectacles were						Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	TOTAL.
(a) Prescribed						359	13	372
(b) Obtained						317	13	330

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total. (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
1	2	202	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	206	—	1	210

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.
(iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

TABLE IV.—(continued).*Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic. (iii)	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non-Residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic. (iii)	
Number of children treated ...	16	—	48	—	2	3	69

Table V.—**DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.**

Number of Children who were :—				(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...	8700
(1) Inspected by the Dentist :	Aged : No.			(5) Half-days devoted to :—	
	5...	80		Inspection ...	35
	6...	769		Treatment ...	1206
	7...	694			
	8...	699			
(a) Routine Age Groups	9...	643	Total, 4498	(6) Fillings :—	
	10...	568		Permanent teeth ...	5033
	11...	241		Temporary teeth ...	46
	12...	194			
	13...	536		(7) Extractions :—	
	14...	74		Permanent teeth ...	1994
(b) Specials ...	...	...	1615	Temporary teeth ...	7463
(c) TOTAL (Routine & Specials)	6113			(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	457
(2) Found to require treatment	5212			(9) Other operations :—	
(3) Actually treated ...	4101			Permanent teeth ...	1038
				Temporary teeth ...	353

Table VI.—**UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ...	7
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ...	73073
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean ...	1696
(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 ...	—
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ...	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws ...	15

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

We desire to thank the Organiser of Physical Training for his Report on Physical Training to the Committee for 1936, which is in large part set out below.

1936 has been an eventful year for physical education. It opened with a campaign for a higher standard of physical fitness among all classes of the community.

In a Circular issued by the Board of Education to authorities throughout the country, the whole position with regard to physical training in the schools, colleges and voluntary organisations was reviewed. Apart from the time allowance, the provision for both the formal and recreative sides of physical training in the schools of the Borough does not fall far short of the Board's requirements. All senior departments with suitable accommodation have been equipped with Swedish portable apparatus and adequate provision has been made for organised games and swimming.

Physical Exercises.

A great deal of time and thought have been given to physical exercises by the teachers and, although various circumstances have hampered progress in a good many classes, the quality of the work in most of them has shown a considerable improvement. There has been no falling off in the enthusiasm for apparatus work among the senior boys and a year's experience with similar equipment in a senior girls' department has shewn that it appeals quite as strongly to the girls.

Miss Burnett Knight, the new Organiser, will begin her duties on the 11th January. She will be employed jointly by the East Sussex, Brighton, Hove and Lewes Authorities and will give sixty days to Brighton. It is anticipated that the greater part of this time during her first year will be given to the introduction of apparatus work in the senior girls' departments.

Teachers' Class.

In view of the need for more advanced work for senior girls, arrangements are being made for a course for teachers in these departments. The main object of the course is to provide a training in the use of Swedish portable apparatus, but part of the time will be devoted to work suitable for schools without this equipment. Twelve meetings, each of one and a half hours, will be necessary to complete the scheme. The course will be held at Park Street Senior Girls' School and will be taken by Miss Knight.

Three headmistresses and five teachers attended the Physical Training Course at Scarborough in August.

Gymnastic Apparatus.

Early in December, six schools were each supplied with a set of Swedish portable apparatus, and one with one bench to complete a set. This brings the total number of sets provided since 1933 to fifteen, but as the boys and girls at two schools share a hall there are actually seventeen senior departments equipped for the advanced local schemes mentioned in the 1934 and 1935 reports.

Clothing.

It must be obvious to all who are interested in physical training that, if any real progress is to be made, the children must be suitably clad.

In other reports, it has been mentioned that the teachers have, for years, been fully alive to the importance of light clothes and shoes for physical exercises and, as a result of their encouragement, the number of children who have provided them has greatly increased.

It becomes more apparent every year, however, that despite the efforts of the teachers, the position with regard to either shoes or clothing will never be satisfactory in most areas until they are recognised as a necessary part of school equipment and provided by the Authority.

Film Exhibition.

An exhibition of ten instructional films on Physical Training, based on the 1933 Syllabus, was given at the Regent Picture Theatre on Saturday, the 27th June. The films gave a clear conception of what is aimed at in physical training lessons conducted on modern lines.

Demonstration.

With a view to arousing public interest in the work of the schools, a Demonstration was given at Preston Park Cricket Ground on Friday, the 17th July. The Demonstration included typical lessons in physical exercises for children of all ages, Scandinavian and English Country dances.

The attendance was considerably over 3,000.

Organised Games in the Parks.

Efforts to increase the number of winter games in the Senior Girls' departments have been fairly successful. Shinty and Touch and Pass, introduced two or three years ago, have been included in the field programme of most of them, and among a section of the girls they have become quite as popular as Netball.

It is the custom in most of the schools to devote the whole of the period to the main games—football, netball, cricket or stoolball—according to the season. It has been felt for some time, however, that the children would get a better grounding in games if, for the first ten or fifteen minutes, they were arranged in small groups and encouraged to work at any special feature of their play which requires improvement, *e.g.*, running, passing, dribbling, goal shooting, throwing, catching, batting, bowling, etc.

This arrangement would require a far greater amount of equipment than is generally taken to the parks, but as all schools have a good supply of footballs, sports balls, tennis balls and bats for physical exercises, it should not present any difficulty.

On the suggestion of Miss E. R. Clarke, H.M.I., the Committee provided hockey equipment at Moulsecomb as an experiment, and the four Head teachers of the schools which attend that field were asked to give the game a trial and report as to its suitability for senior girls. The reports stated that the game was a valuable addition to the field programme and that the girls had taken it up with a good deal of enthusiasm.

Swimming.

The results in the instruction classes during the season were as follows :—

1,203 children passed the 10 yards test. This total is 132 below that of last year.

959 passed the 25 yards test, a decrease of 43.

The attendances at the Corporation and the St. Luke's Terrace Baths were as follows :—

<i>Corporation Bath—Instruction.</i>			1936.	1935.
Total number of attendances	... ..	...	17,055	10,755
Average number of attendances per week		...	812	537
<i>Corporation Bath—Life Saving Class.</i>			1936.	
Total number of attendances	... ..	...	2,096	
Average number of attendances per week		...	105	
<i>St. Luke's Terrace Bath—Instruction.</i>			1936.	1935.
Total number of attendances	... ..	...	16,186	15,937
Average number of attendances per week		...	770	798
<i>St. Luke's Terrace Bath—Clubs.</i>				
Total number of attendances	... ..	...	14,378	13,690
Average number of attendances per week		...	685	684